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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE conventions of debate in labor union meetings are rather different from those which rule in Parliament, in the Synod of the Church of England in Canada, and in the Municipal Chapter of the I.O.D.E. They are more like those which rule—if that is an appropriate word—in the meetings of the Toronto City Council. There is no attempt to put unpleasant ideas in a pleasant language; indeed the more unpleasant the language the more suitable it is felt to be to the ideas. Union members are entirely accustomed to this sort of thing and attach no importance whatever to such utterances. Hence the popular excitement, outside of the unions, over the remark of a prominent labor leader in a large labor gathering last week that Mr. Donald Gordon is Canada's No. 1 Nazi is entirely misplaced. Nobody at the gathering itself would have dreamed of taking this to mean anything more than that the delegate in question did not like Mr. Gordon and disapproved of his policies; this is the labor way of saying precisely that. At the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the same idea would have been conveyed quite differently.

Canada unfortunately is not accustomed to hearing the voice of labor in politics, and Canadian labor is not much accustomed to uttering a voice on political subjects. This is all wrong. Labor has, as labor, a certain special interest in Canadian politics, and must voice that interest; and must voice it the more loudly, the more the impact of government upon all economic interests becomes stronger and more direct. It must not, however, make the mistake, which it seems to make rather frequently at present, of assuming that its interests are always synonymous with those of the nation as a whole; and it should learn by degrees to express itself in language which will cause as little offence as possible to other elements of the populace with more sensitive ears.

The feeling that an election may be imminent which will determine the location of political power in this Dominion during three or four of the most crucial years in the country's history is responsible for the terrific amount of manoeuvring which is going on at present for the control of the political influence of organized labor. Organized labor, it is apparent, has largely broken away from its attachment to the two older political parties, but it has not yet consolidated itself in a party of its own. It is profoundly lacking in political experience, and seems to have difficulty in making up its mind whether to accept leadership from the "university" Socialists or from the union organizers, while there is an element in it which feels that the highly trained "cells" of the old Communist party provide the best material.

Much that would otherwise be mystifying in the current goings-on becomes relatively clear in the light of these considerations. It may become even clearer when the majority and minority reports of the National War Labor Board are before us and we can tell what are the issues about which Mr. Cohen and his fellow-members have gone to the mat. So far all we can tell is that Mr. Cohen has given his minority report the most magnificent advance publicity that any document of the kind has ever received in Canada. We do not like discussing this dispute until the documents are before us, and to do Mr. Cohen justice he seems very anxious that they should be put before us.

Quebec Wages

IT HAS not been generally noted that the wage dispute between the unions and the anti-inflationists relates largely to the province of Quebec, and to the question whether the differential between Quebec wages and those of other industrial provinces should be maintained or not. The international unions are desperately anxious to get wage increases for Quebec, because without that achievement they see little chance of downing the Catholic unions, which under the leadership of the parish clergy are far less keen on the subject of high wages. This is something more than a merely economic question; it affects the whole character and position of Quebec in Confederation. In 1939 Ontario, with a much higher percentage of women in wage employment than Quebec, and with a 3 per cent shorter working week, had an average wage of $1,026 as against Quebec's $873, a differential of 17 per cent. The Quebec worker, on this lower wage, has to feed and educate a much larger family, and that in a province where the cost of living is high because of a great burden of local taxation.

The international unions are of course mainly interested in increasing their membership and preventing competition from what, from their low opinion of the local Quebec unions, they are apt to regard as "scab" territory; but some of the more intelligent of their leaders are undoubtedly actuated by the belief that if they can raise the standard of living in Quebec they will be doing something to foster national unity. The present seems to them a critical moment; if they fail to get into Quebec on a large scale before the readjustment period comes upon us with the arrival of peace, they may be set back for a generation.

GROUND CREWS PREPARE TO BOMB UP. NIGHT AND DAY, ALMOST WITHOUT LETUP, THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE CONTINUES AGAINST HITLER'S EUROPE.

(How our bombers are prepared for the take-off, pages 4 and 5)

New Appeasement

MR. LIONEL GELBER, who upheld at the Couchiching Conference the proposition that there is now a Leftist Appeasement movement, was not very clear as to what it is that the Leftists are seeking to appease. All appeasement is fundamentally aimed at strengthening, in the appeased country, the political tendencies to which the appeasers are sympathetic. The Appeasers of 1933-37 were really Anti-Cominterners; they approved of a strong Germany provided only that it should be ruled by enemies of Communism. The Appeasers of the present time are the precise opposite. There can no longer be a strong Germany ruled by enemies of Communism, so they are aiming at a strong Germany ruled by friends of Communism. The idea is naturally unpopular with people who dislike Communism, and also with people who want a weak Germany; but it is not as illogical or reprehensible as Mr. Gelber made it appear.

It is one of the most important questions of our day, whether a weak Germany is a thing which can possibly be attained and maintained. Some of the people who, for very good and comprehensible reasons, hate Germany are urging that the German Reich should be divided into small pieces, solely to make a strong Germany impossible. It is extremely hard to believe that this device would succeed, against the tremendously powerful current of German national feeling. And if we have to accept the idea of a continuing strong Germany, we may at least believe that with the property interests of the Junkers, industrialists and great landlords destroyed, that nation would be far less of a menace to peace than during the past three-quarters of a century.

Mr. Bracken Waits

THE imminence of great events makes Mr. Bracken's policy of extreme gradualness—in the reconstruction of the Progressive Conservative party—a good deal less appropriate to the situation. The trouble with politics during a war is that situations change too rapidly. Even the "zombie" army, which has so far been Mr. Bracken's chief campaign argument, might cease to be useful to him if Mr. King were to decide to throw it into active combat in the last stages of the struggle. The party has done nothing as yet to appeal to labor, and while it is unquestionably strong with the farmers in Eastern Canada it remains to be seen whether it has made any impression on those of the West, who have no historic association with Conservatism. On the other hand Mr. Bracken has not taken advantage of the opportunity which was open to him, if he had been prepared to write off the labor vote, of taking a strong stand against wage increases and demanding that labor bear some small share of the economic burdens of the war, a line which might have been very effective in the rural constituencies but which would obviously have played into the hands of the CCF in the recent Ontario contest.

A Weary Meditation

SOMETHING more than expert knowledge will be required to make "a new and better world." There will be a sharp demand for faith, kindness, tolerance and the spirit of sacrifice. Since the dawn of history new knowledge, invention and ingenuity have merely quickened the rate of slaughter. The awakening of ordered thought stirred also predatory cunning.

In all the mass of plans and specifications for the future which the corn-fed philosophers have issued lately the note of suspicion and fear is a ground-base. Education, as it has been understood and practised in all modern countries, may have succeeded in laying a shiny veneer upon the spirit of man, but has it in any sensible degree abated the native ruthlessness underneath?

Once Germany was the educational centre of the world. Her colleges drew students from all other lands. Her laboratories turned out miracle after miracle. To-day the flavor of a Heidelberg degree is as an apple of Sodom, and the theologians of Tubingen may easily be

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Ceilings Get Shaky

See article by G. C. Whittaker on page 8

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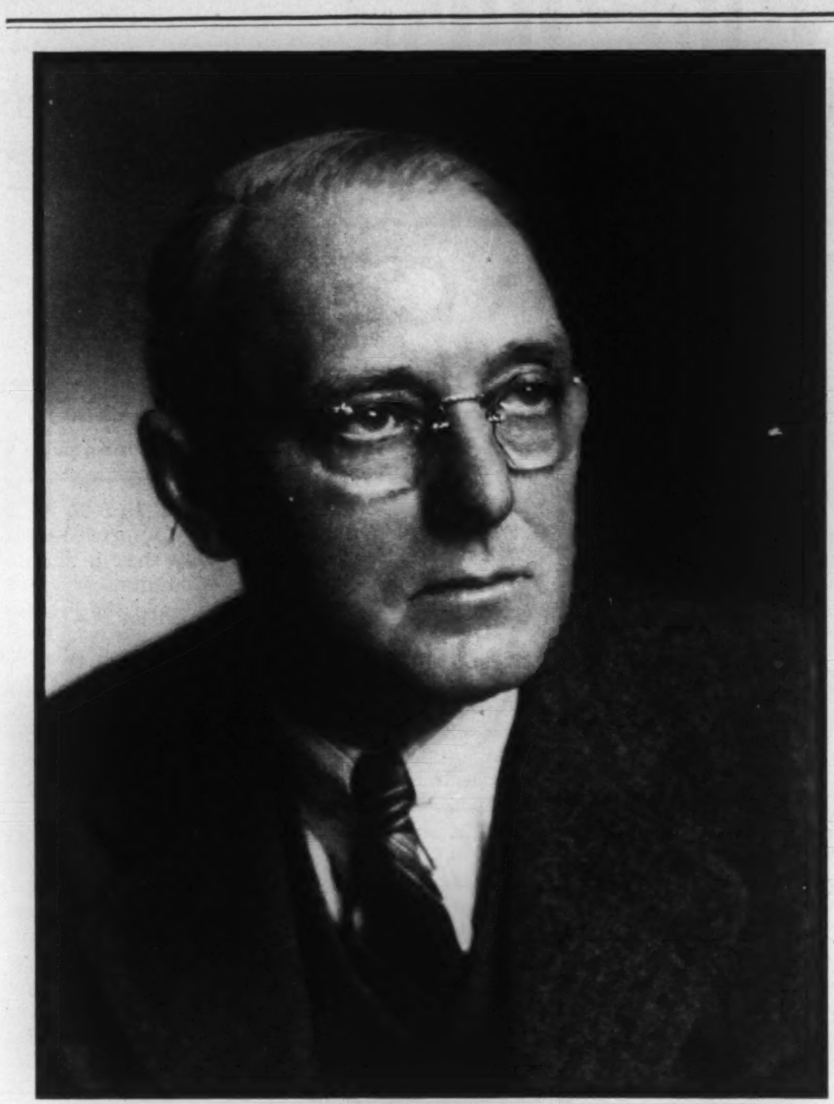

ROBERT KENNETH CARNEGIE —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

First Lord of the Fourth Estate

BY COROLYN COX

ROBERT KENNETH CARNEGIE is president of what one Prime Minister after another has termed "an integral part of the parliamentary system" in Ottawa—the Press Gallery. It is an institution recognized by Government, provided for in its estimates, yet in no way under its jurisdiction. It can, and does, demand of Government what it from time to time considers its proper rights and consideration, and woe be to any Prime Minister who openly flouts "the Gallery"! None ever does. Today the importance of the service it renders the country could hardly be overestimated. For in a people's war, the press is by way of providing the wheels on which the prosecution of the war rolls forward. The Gallery Boys explain everything to the people—everything except themselves and the job they are doing.

The Gallery, which is to say those men—and one woman!—appointed by daily newspapers to "cover" both Houses of Parliament in Ottawa, at its annual meeting chooses its own officers and executive to deal with its affairs for one year. Last January it elected as its President a man who has represented the Press of Canada under all manner of circumstances, done the honors for the news services of the whole North American continent during an outstanding event.

"Andy" Carnegie is the salt of the earth that is Canada. His forebears pioneered the St. Lawrence, were steamboat captains in the Thousand Islands. The first island the International Bridge lights upon as it skips from Canada across to the United States is his family's island, and the "Carnegie Group" lies just below the bridge. Though he was actually born in Toronto 57 years ago, Andy escaped almost immediately to Rockport, opposite Alexandria Bay, where his father made his home during the years he and an uncle ran the *Island Queen* between Brockville and Butternut Bay.

When Andy finished the Rockport public school, he went off to board in Brockville to go through collegiate, returning to the river during summer holidays to pinch hit as deck hand, ticket collector, wheelsman—he claims to be good at that—or whatever on the boat. He lost a month of school every summer following the river season to its end, but he insists that is not why he never made much of a showing in school. Andy claims to have been just naturally a poor student, with a one-sided brain, good at mathematics, creaking over Latin and such. But there were other things than marks to be got out of his collegiate principal, T. G. Marquis, later a distinguished book reviewer and author. He put ideas in young men's heads, and other young men under him at that time, besides Carnegie, included John Bracken and Harry Davis.

13 Years with "Citizen"

Another important influence in Carnegie's life was the Church of England clergyman in Rockport, though Andy himself was straight Scottish Presbyterian. But the padre evidently thought Andy had some stuff in him, spoke about him to Harry Southam, vice-president of the Ottawa *Citizen*, whom he had known in his Trinity College days. The river was an awful place in wintertime, Andy was certainly not going on to university, and he thought a newspaper job in the capital would be nice. What Mr. Southam thought was indicated by his taking Andy on as cub reporter in 1906, keeping him, with continually increasing responsibility, for thirteen years.

Andy did everything, general beat, court-house, sport, even country fairs, and during the last war was elevated to the post of night telegraph operator.

In 1917 came the constructive event that changed the face of the Canadian newspaper profession. The owners of newspapers from coast to coast joined together to found the Canadian Press news service, which would do for Canada what U.P. and A.P. did for the United States. When C.P. was but two years old, Carnegie went to it as desk man in the Ottawa Bureau, which has its offices on the ground floor of the Citizen Building. After a six months turn, he was transferred to the Toronto office, as day editor, and opened up for C.P. its Queen's Park Bureau which covers the provincial Legislature. His next job was as night editor for the entire C.P. service.

In 1926 Carnegie was back in Ottawa as Assistant to George Hambleton, who was then Superintendent of the Ottawa Bureau. When Hambleton went to the C.P. London office the following year, Andy succeeded him in a post he has held ever since, with time out as fill-in superintendent of the New York office and again as Washington correspondent, which gave him a great background for his subsequent Ottawa work.

Carnegie toured the east with Mr. King in 1929, and went north on the *Nascopie* in '37 as official historian of the trip for the Canadian Government, and as the lively C.P. reporter who sent out the exciting tales of searching for lost Russian fliers during the expedition.

Andy is today an Ottawa "institution". Forthright, reliable, calm, he has never had the slightest touch in his make-up of the sensational journalist. He considers himself a better executive than a reporter—and would so far rather be a topflight reporter! His job in Ottawa calls for judgment, wide knowledge of the country's affairs, and a great deal of "home work". C.P. staff in Ottawa has doubled since he took his post. Upon this service the papers throughout Canada rely for the facts about what is going on in Parliament when it is in session, and during the war for the voluminous developments in administration of the war program by the Dominion Government.

First Leg of Royal Tour

Carnegie must have sufficient knowledge of all stories on Parliament Hill to be able to fill in, pick up the threads and write the copy of the day on any one of them when one of his staff is ill or away or the office is swamped. Carnegie modestly instructs his desk men that he doesn't consider himself as good as his staff writers and therefore when his stories come through they must protect him by criticizing his copy as severely as they would that of anyone under him. He does admit, however, that he is a pretty good news getter, and not much that should be covered escapes C.P.'s Ottawa bureau.

Spring of 1939 brought, by accident, Andy's most thrilling assignment. He was appointed sole press representative for the entire North American continent to accompany Their Majesties across the Atlantic on the first leg of the Royal Tour. Gordon Young of Great Britain represented Europe, and the two men were all the Press there was aboard. Arrived in Canada, Carnegie reverted to C.P. for the entire tour, then resumed his North American solo job when the King and Queen embarked to return to England. When all was over, the "Family Gathering" luncheon in the Guild Hall in London, by way of welcoming back Their Majesties and both congratulating and thanking them for a grand job done, was, says Carnegie, the most affecting experience of his long career as an observer of history in the making. He recorded this event in the best written chapter of his book, "The People Cheered."

When Mr. Mackenzie King took to the air on his famous maiden trip in 1941, Carnegie accompanied him on the round trip bomber route to Britain, subsequently gave twenty speeches to various service clubs in Eastern Canada, reporting personally how he found the Canadian armed forces overseas.

As president of the Press Gallery, Carnegie presides at meetings of its executive, which administers the affairs of the organization, determines who shall be admitted to membership and so forth. Membership in the Gallery entitles the writer to a seat at a table in the gallery of the House of Commons and of the Senate, in each case the strip at the end of the House just above the head of the Speaker, supposed to be the best hope of catching the words of the Members in the two most difficult rooms acoustically that could be imagined. Each man has also a desk where he types out his copy in the long office room in the back of the House of Commons Building, down the hall that runs directly behind the House on the gallery level. There he also finds a bulletin board on which appear notices from Government. Various perquisites, such as lunching in the Parliamentary Restaurant, use of the telegraph offices, library, and so forth are supplied to assist the Gallery in doing its job for the country.

As President, Carnegie introduces the men of the Gallery to visiting celebrities, newly appointed Ministers from other countries, would if it became necessary—it has not been as yet during his term—seek out the Prime Minister to take up any matter concerned with the giving out of news to the Press, takes up with the Speaker of the House, under whose jurisdiction the Gallery accommodation lies, such details as seating, messenger service, and the like.

Andy Carnegie enjoys the respect and confidence of not only the entire Gallery but of the Government—all complexions—and the wide ranks of the Civil Service as well.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Before the Days of Policing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS interesting article in the issue for August 21, Mr. Charles Clay states that Peel's proposals in 1829 to engage a police force to prevent crime raised a storm of protest both in Parliament and press. Curiously enough, there is evidence that the need of policing *to prevent accidents* had occurred to observers and had received favorable comment.

In 1789 there was formed in the County of Northampton a voluntary society known as "The Preservative Society." Its functions were 1)—"To circulate printed cautions for preventing the causes of many of the accidents which occasioned death." 2)—"To publish directions for preserving life under seeming death." (i.e., first aid and resuscitation.) 3)—"To grant rewards to those who assisted in saving the lives of their fellow creatures in such emergencies."

The *Family Oracle of Health, Economy, Medicine, and Good Living,* published in London in 1827, speaks in laudatory terms of the work of the Northampton Preservative Society, but reasonably enough, adds this comment:

"It is necessary, however, to remark that the prevention of accidents depends much upon the establishment of a good police, both in towns and in the country, which is not so much attended to in these kingdoms as it ought to be. The magistrates ought to be authorized and required to remove all nuisances in streets and the cautions recommended which ought to be in force by law. For instance, filling up holes in any ford or bathing place, and railing, filling or sloping off pits in dangerous places. The establishment of a good police would save the lives of numbers every year."

Ottawa, Ont. N. L. BURNETTE.

Inflation Publicity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR Front Page editorial in the issue for Aug. 21st entitled Weakening Controls, is very much to the point. Mr. Donald Gordon would not have to complain about the prospects of the breakdown of price controls if the government has taken the pains to educate the public and warn them of the real dangers of inflation. While the chief purpose of the Victory loan issues has been to drain off the increased amount of money in the pockets of the people, the government has devoted most of its propaganda to the need of the money for the manufacture of munitions. For instance in one of the issues, I think the first one, medallions were displayed on the lamp-posts along Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, with the legends: "The Streets Are Free From Strutting Japs; Because Of Our Fighting Sons." "No Nazi Guards Patrol Our Streets: Because Of Our Fighting Sons". . . It looked as though these posters had been borrowed from Manchester or Coventry or London or Sydney, N.S.W., since they had no relation whatever to the situation in Edmonton. I wrote to Mr. Ilsley suggesting that the government treat the public as adult and stress the need of defence against inflation in which they could help by the purchase of bonds and certificates. But in the next issue the same wrong emphasis continued. What is needed, as you say, is that some well-designed pictorial advertisements might have a good effect. John Labatt, Limited, is doing something of this kind in their advertisements in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Edmonton, Alta. CHARLES H. HUESTIS.

Taxing Annuities

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article "Dominion sells Pup with String" (S. N., Aug. 7) puts the objection to the unrestricted income taxation of annuities very strongly, but not at all too strongly. While it may be that in a narrowly legal sense an annuity is income, there can be no economic justification for taxing the capital element in the payments through what is supposed to be strictly an income tax. It is possible, however, that the authorities justify themselves in their own minds by an unexpressed argument, namely, that the purchaser of an annuity avoids succession duties on his capital and should therefore be taxed for spending it during his lifetime. To this there are two answers—in the first place there is no tax on the spending of capital in any other form, and in the second place the income tax is out of all proportion to what the succession duty would be on the same capital if not spent.

With regard to your comparison with life insurance, you have raised an interesting point. Life insurance does appear to offer a means of accumulating savings without paying income taxes on the interest. I am puzzled, however, by your comment that the interest "is so small a part of the whole that it would hardly be worth while to attempt to distinguish it." I think you will find that out of all the money paid out under life insurance contracts on account of death claims, surrender values, endowments and profits, something like one-third comes from the interest on investments.

Toronto, Ont. H. A. HARRISON.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

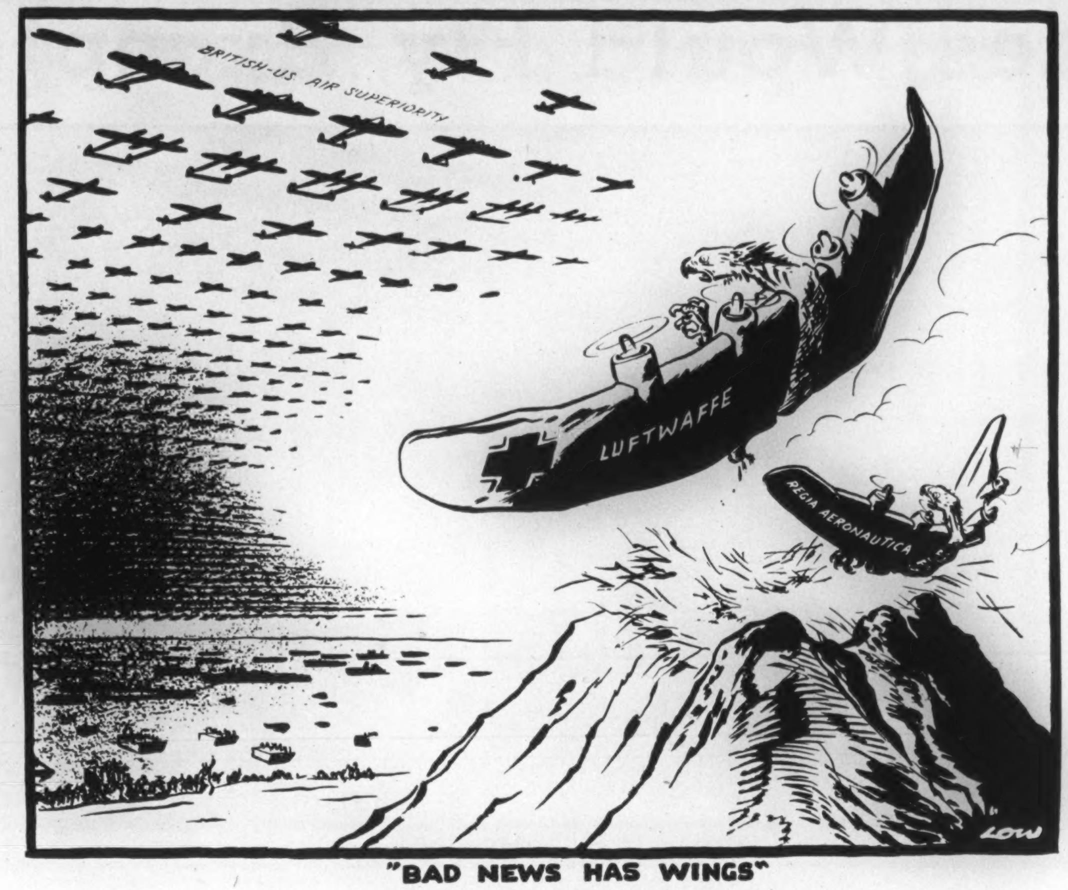
confused with the careless murderers of Jews.

Learned theorists of our own and the neighboring nation, starting with the conviction that since they know some things they must know everything, airily produce blue-prints for the settlement of all the world's ills, setting aside as unimportant the native traditions and feelings of a hundred generations in a hundred countries. They talk of International Currency and Co-ordinated Industry. They speak of a Planned Economy and of Science moving on to new conquests.

But they neglect the problem of native or acquired hatreds which have an easy course all the world around. They don't think much of a diligent worker bilked of his fair worth by a grasping boss, or of a worthy boss robbed by lazy employees. They omit to notice the rising hackles of men, black, or white, or brown, or yellow. Yet every last one of these is a dweller on this earth, reasonably looking for a fair portion of its fruits in return for his labor of hand or brain.

One Ph.D. pontificates from fear of Communism; another from fear of Capitalism; another from suspicion of Catholics; still another from hatred of non-Catholics. An Indian (failed B.A.) rants against the materialistic frivolity of America. An American denounces the caste system of India.

It's a complicated world, drawn into uneasy but enduring neighborhood, and too many of us endorse the principle enunciated in an old rhyme, "If everybody were just like me what a beautiful world this world would be!" There were learned men long before those of this generation. They also settled world affairs, and built an International Exhibition in 1851 to celebrate the coming of universal peace.



"BAD NEWS HAS WINGS"

On Keeping Pets

WRITERS make pets of words. Seven times in a recent article the word "ideologies" appeared. In each instance the man meant "ideas." The Communist Idea means what it says. But the Communist Ideology is just swank. The fellow likes the word; it sounds learned, and he doesn't care *what* it means.

Lexicographers say that "ideology" is the science of ideas, whatever that is. Science is a term connoting accurate, detailed knowledge based either upon inductive or deductive reasoning. How can there be a science of such airy things as notions or fancies? Even psychology is not scientific; it gathers theories rather than facts and builds on the sandiest of foundations.

Consider also "nostalgia," generally used as a synonym for "homesickness," the calm and sniffy desire to go back somewhere or other. But the word actually is stronger. It means the disease of homesickness; a sort of minor insanity. And then there's "meticulous"—and with a bow to Ottawa, "Directives."

If a writer really needs a pet why doesn't he buy a Scottie pup?

Taxing Annuities

THERE can be no objection on grounds of equity to a tax on the proceeds of a contract, if the person entering into that contract is aware of the tax at the time of entering, and enters willingly in spite of the knowledge. There may be objections on grounds of public policy, but not on grounds of equity.

On grounds of public policy it may be desirable to discourage people with incomes in excess of $3000 from investing in annuities. It may be desirable to induce them to live within the income produced by their capital and to leave the capital intact to be transmitted to their heirs—and taxed by the succession duty law in the process. That is the effect of the present tax on contingent annuities, on people who know about the tax and appreciate its consequences, and it may be a good effect. We are not discussing that aspect.

But if that is a proper and desirable object of public policy, it could be just as well attained by refunding to people who have bought annuities *while unaware of the tax* the amount of their purchase payment, of course with any deductions which may be proper in the circumstances. And this refund the Canadian government refuses to make. Private corporations which have issued such contracts will make a refund, or at least will permit a change of the contract into some form which will lessen the burden of the taxation; but not the Canadian government. The government, once it has got the money, will make no refund and no alteration.

The government is still urging the public to buy its annuities, and still saying nothing about the tax. For those who have not and do not expect to have any taxable income other than the proceeds of the annuity the offer is still attractive; their taxation will be nil or negligible in any event. But for anybody with an income which with the annuity will total more than $5000 the annuity is most certainly not a good purchase; and for anybody with an income even considerably less than that its value is dubious.

People who *know* that the whole annual payment is going to be taxed as income can draw their own conclusions as to the suitability of this investment to their particular case. But people who enter into this transaction unaware of the tax circumstances, and desire to withdraw from it when they find what the tax means, should certainly be permitted to do so.

Healthy New Zealand

WE ARE worried about the people who spent the late election campaign in proving that New Zealand was in a terribly bad way because it is a Socialist country. For the newspapers are now publishing a statistical study which shows that New Zealand is by quite a bit the healthiest country in the world—a great deal healthier than Canada, which is not so awfully Socialistic, and miles and miles healthier than Spain, which is not Socialistic at all.

Of course being healthy is not necessarily being happy, and the New Zealanders may possibly be very miserable owing to their Socialistic system. (It must be their Socialistic system that is responsible for all their characteristics, for the Old Party press as good as told us so during the election.) But if they are miserable one would have expected it to show in their state of health. We are forced to conclude that whatever kind of misery results from Socialism is slow in acting on the physical constitution of the nation, and that the New Zealanders are still living on the magnificent constitutions imparted to them by Free Enterprise a generation and more ago.

Boycotts and Unity

WE RATHER regret to find *L'Action Catholique* supporting the resolution recently adopted by a forum meeting in Quebec City, calling on French-Canadians to give preference in their buying to French-Canadian merchants and French-Canadian products. On its face the resolution appears to be directed against all non-French traders, but *L'Action Catholique* is probably correctly expressing its real intent when it refers it specifically to Jews. By an ironical coincidence the article appeared in the same issue with one which strongly supported the ideal of Canadian unity, provided only that it should be a unity giving due recognition to the existence of two separate cultures, the French and the English. So far as we know, the Jews constitute no threat against French-Canadian culture, except the very special kind of it that is to be found at Plage Laval, and that kind can hardly have the unqualified approval even of *L'Action Catholique.*

We have to protest moreover against what we feel to be an unjustified charge against Canadians "of other languages and other religions." *L'Action Catholique* defends the new French-Canadian policy of "buy from among ourselves" on the ground that it is merely "imitating our compatriots of other languages and other religions. What is for them an act of sane solidarity and true patriotism cannot be interpreted in us as an act of ostracism, persecution or egoism." We do not know where the Quebec newspaper got the idea that any great number of non-French Canadians make it a matter of principle not to buy from persons of other racial origin or language than their own. That the doctrine exists and is cherished in a few very limited circles we do not deny. That it is a general practice, or is regarded generally as "sane solidarity and true patriotism," we deny most strenuously. If it were a general practice the business of a great many French-Canadian wholesale and retail houses would be much smaller than it is. Of course it can be made a general practice, if so large a minority as the French-Canadian element insists on starting it; in fact it will be difficult to prevent it from becoming so, but the consequences for national unity will be disastrous.

Orchids to Queen's

THAT worthy periodical the *Queen's Quarterly* is fifty years old, and in the current issue considers, not severely, its errors of adolescence. There was a time when it was just another expression of Principal Grant, one facet of a kaleidoscope, for Grant, without admitting it, took all knowledge as his province. Naturally at that time it was definitely Presbyterian. But Grant died and the *Quarterly* kept on living; still erudite and too often lengthy.

Then came a commercial phase which D. D. Calvin (happy name!) regards as a "binge," fortunately soon done, with no trace of a hangover. But the big names in the list of contributors grew and the range of opinion widened. In 1928 came the great decision: to pay authors. Naturally that necessitated a sharper editorial policy, to make sure that the accepted articles were worth paying for.

To-day the *Quarterly* stands high in the affection of all who like to see serious work, seriously presented to an un-serious and stiff-necked generation.

THE PASSING SHOW

IT HAS BEEN disclosed that those 19 prisoners made their escape from Kingston in the middle of a concert. Probably all the fault of a nasal tenor.

•

When writing on a train, says an expert, press your elbow closely against your ribs. When telling a joke, press it sharply against your listener's ribs.

•

Rudolph Hess is now reported to be spending his time writing "poor verse". Could be trying to prepare himself an insanity plea for the war guilt trials.

•

Holdup Men Get $4,500 from Hamilton Bakery

—News Heading.

That's a lot of dough!

•

Next to the brain, a news filler claims, the backbone is the most important possession of mankind. How about that retread tire?

•

There's something rotten in Denmark—according to the Nazi way of thinking.

•

Talk about your ill wind? Hot dog rolls have become a war casualty!

•

Switzerland reports that in riots all over Europe Nazi heads are being broken right and left. And that is all riot with us.

•

A Ballade of Coal Shortage

Now maples are turning and bird-songs abate;
With gold from the poplars the rivers are starred,
And in from the meadow, beyond my front gate,
Comes the sweet Autumn odor, as lovely as nard.
The wild geese turn Southward, one gander on guard,
The crows are a-gathering, each with his mate,
And I think of our winter, relentless and hard
For I have but five tons, and I ought to have eight.

The coal-man says "Patience, my brother and wait!
Your name is inscribed on our catalogue-card,
And perhaps ere the ice will permit you to skate
We'll have a new shipment to comfort the Bard."
But oh, if he knew how my home-life is marred
By the burden of worry, colossal in weight,
For I think of our winter, relentless and hard,
When I have but five tons and I ought to have eight.

Old Barker, my neighbor, says Autumn is great.
I don't like the man; he is greasy as lard
When he swaggers, and says that I ordered too late.
His bin is full-up. (He knows men in the Yard!)
The people like that should be feathered and tarred
Or sent up to *Ultima Thule*—by freight;
For I think of our winter, relentless and hard
When I have but five tons, and I ought to have eight.

L'ENVOY

O Prince, when you look at your coal-bin, regard
A subject distraught who is fast losing weight,
In considering our winter relentless and hard.
For he has but five tons when he ought to have eight.

J. E. M.

• •

The two most harassed men in the world are Hitler and our coal dealer. And our dealer says he is thinking of going out of business.

•

New political parties may take note of the evident fact that there is no copyright on the word "Progressive."

•

Color Scheme

Back on the job, brown as a nut,
And everyone green with jealousy,
I'm in the pink of condition, but
I'm in the red financially!

MAY RICHSTONE.

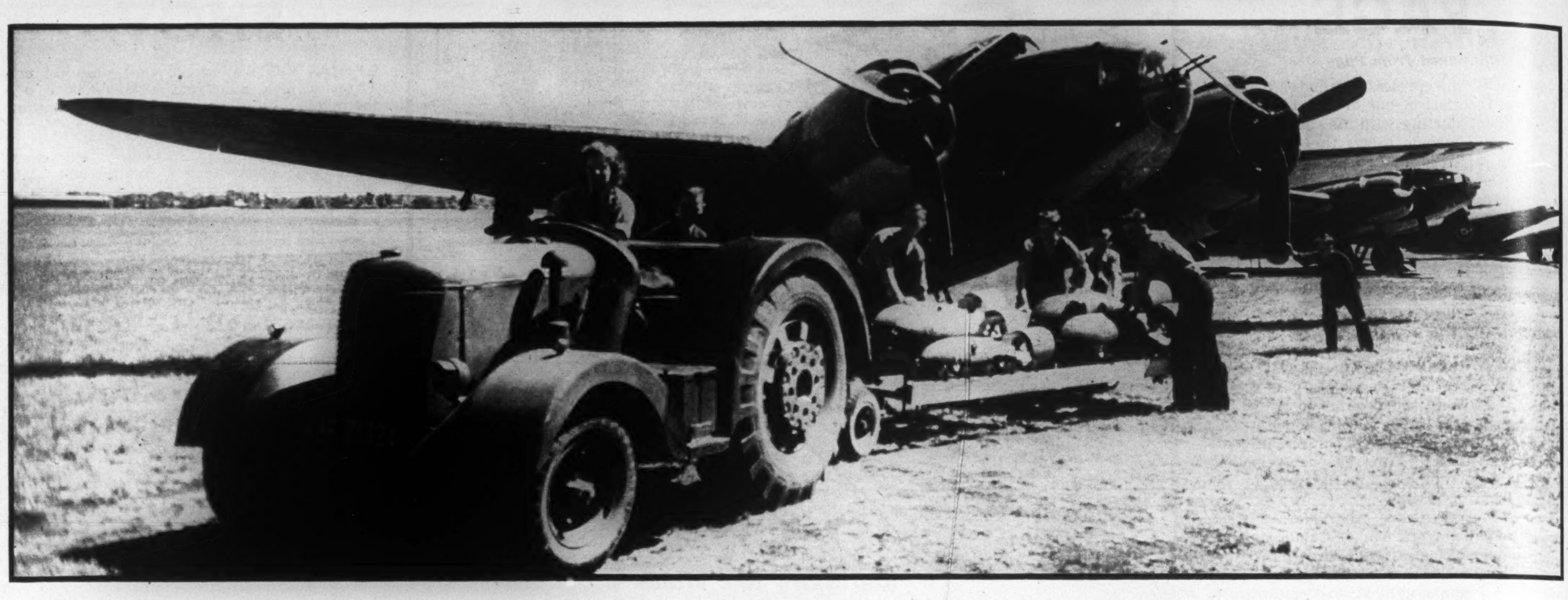
•

It is not true that the world's best newspaper men were at Quebec. The best newspaper men are those who knew there wouldn't be any news there.

•

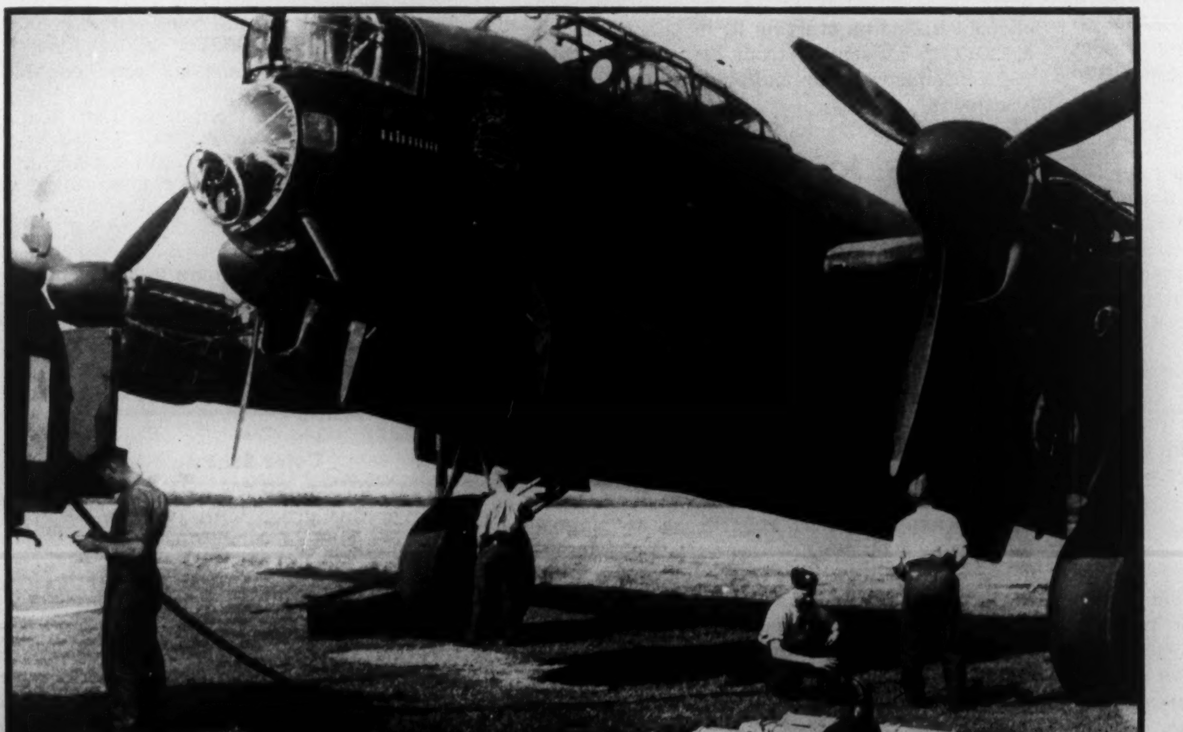
Mr. King is said to have a good election issue up his sleeve. Well, he might ask to be relieved of his promise not to enforce overseas conscription without a vote of confidence.

Fewer Planes Would Fly, Except for Men . . .



Loading up a plane-load of trouble for the Axis. A W.A.A.F. driver delivers a tractor-load of bombs to the bomb crew who set about hoisting them into the cavernous bomb bays.

Fitters engaged in tuning up the engine of a giant bomber before a "sweep" over Nazi targets.



Re-fuelling and bombing up a Lancaster for night operations. Note incendiaries in foreground.

By M. K. Zieman

THE next time the spot newscaster breaks into a radio program with the announcement: "German radio stations have gone off the air. British and Canadian bombers are believed to be attacking targets in Western Germany"—you can be sure that in hundreds of Air Stations under Bomber Command, ground crews are impatiently awaiting news of the raid and keeping sharp look-out for the return of the planes they prepared for the take-off.

Behind such brief announcements by press and radio lies a complicated list of important work to be done before the giant aircraft leave the airdromes. Overhauling, fuelling and bombing up are just a few of these jobs requiring care, skill and accuracy in all details, and necessitating hours of work before the bomber crews take over.

To put 500 to 1,000 bombers into the air in one night, ground crews in a large number of Stations in each group of the Command must work steadily for days, fitting and testing every detail of the planes—engines, armament, electrical gear, instruments and equipment. As well as Air Force personnel who form the ground crews, repair and maintenance parties, supplied by the firms which built the aircraft carry out major repairs, such as changing a wing or replacing damaged sections in planes like the Wellington.

Ground crews usually carry out their duties several miles away from the main airdrome, and live for the most part an isolated life, in Nissen huts near their work far out beyond the great perimeter of the airdrome. They work in all weathers, preparing H for Harry and T for Tommie for their special tasks. If necessary they work a seven-day week and daily hours are determined, not by any time clock, but by the amount of work to be done. Their spirit can be compared only with that of the men who fly the planes, and pilots are the first to admit there would be no raids without the incessant work of the ground staff.

A BIG raid calls for special effort to put out "everything with wheels on". At such times ground crews think nothing of working every day until midnight and starting again at 6.30 in the morning. To prepare more than 1,000 planes for one of the giant raids on Cologne, ground crews numbering 200 were on the job eighteen hours a day for five days before the take-off.

Normally the ground crew or Servicing Flight (its official name) consists of a fitter for each engine and two fitters or riggers who are responsible for the airframe. Nothing is left to chance. Daily inspection of both engines and airframe is regular routine which may take two hours. The instruments, electrical gear, guns, etc., are all checked by specialists in each trade. Every detail of the inspection is recorded in a log which must be initialled by the tradesmen concerned under the proper column and no plane can leave the ground until each column has been so initialled.

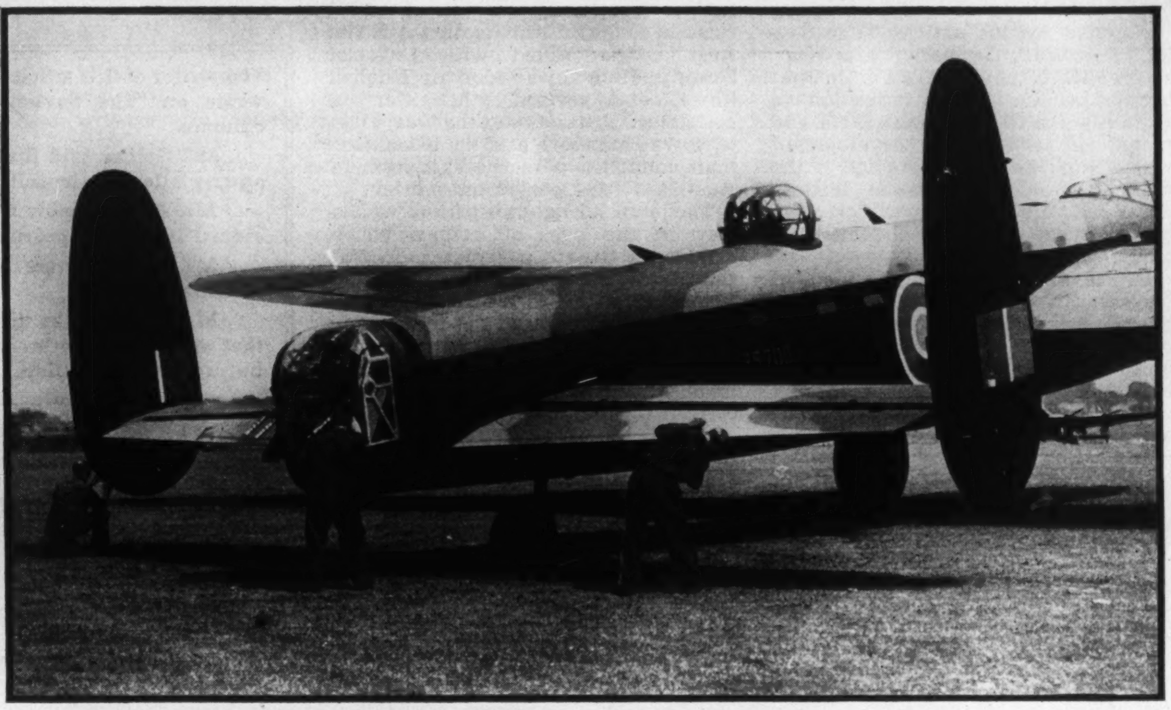
Testing the work of the ground crew in actual flight is the next step. Its crew, who will be flying the plane on operations that night, take it up and carry out a night flying test. Complaints of any faulty operation are entered in what is known as a "flight snag book", and on landing the ground crew immediately set these things right.

THE rest of the time before the take-off is given over to preparing the plane for its long journey. One of the chief hazards of aviation —ice formation on wings—which causes the plane to become heavy, so that it may lose height and even become uncontrollable, is taken care of by the application of de-icing paste to the leading edges of the wings, and of the tail plane and to the propellers. As the propeller blades revolve, the cream (not unlike the thick cream actors use for removing make-up) forms a thin film which covers them and helps prevent the formation of ice. Some planes are equipped with new thermal anti-icers, which utilize hot exhaust gases to heat the wing and tail leading edges, and care must be taken by the ground staff to assure that such de-icing systems are in perfect working order. Failure of the inter-com during flight or any of the various controls would place bombing crews at serious disadvantage, so electricians make a thorough test of all the electrical equipment and the condition of the storage batteries. Likewise the armourer checks the hydraulic system which controls the bomb release gear.

Sighting the guns, however, is strictly a job for the man who will be using them—the air gunner. In the case of a four-gun turret, each gun is sighted in turn on one of four discs of different colors, painted on a target in a pattern which has been worked out in practice so as to pro-

. . . Who Stay Down—To Keep the Bombers Up

High on a ladder a mechanic inspects the de-icing system on the tail fin.



Always a "hot-spot" on raids, the rear-gunner's turret and armament get a careful going-over.

vide the most effective cone of fire. The gunner sights each gun in turn on one of the discs—and the fitter standing outside the turret moves the barrel of the gun as directed. Fitter and gunner then put the ammunition belts back in place.

Meanwhile loaded bomb trolleys or carriers hauled by small tractors, driven in many cases by W.A.A.F.s have arrived at the dispersal point and the armourers proceed to "bomb up." The large bombs are hoisted into the cavernous bomb bays beneath the body of the planes by motor power, employing winch and cable. Loading up bombs is warm work for the ground crews and during the summer they find it more comfortable to "strip for action." Once gasoline tanks are refilled, the plane is ready for the night's operations. But immediately before the take-off, the Engineer Officer of the Station visits each bomber and carries out a general check to make sure nothing has been missed.

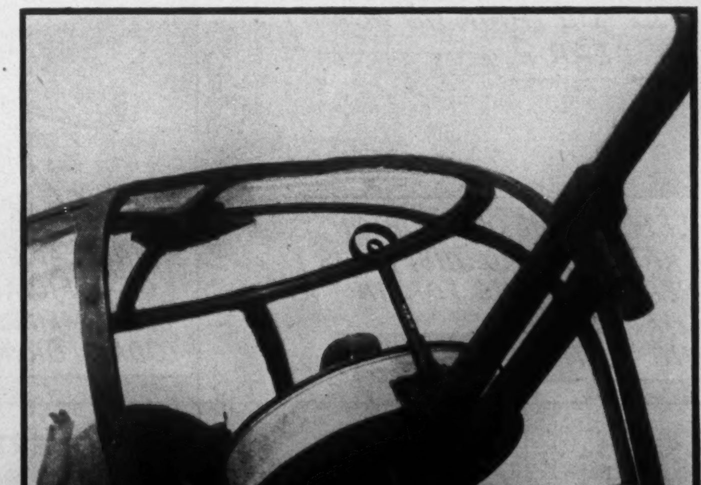
CERTAINLY no planes are earthbound if ground crews can prevent it. It is up to them to see that each plane that takes off the tarmac has the best chance of getting back they can give it. No King's Plate Favorite is more thoroughly groomed and conditioned for the big race than these bombers in the hands of the ground staff. The attachment each member of the crew feels for his own particular "kite" is more than a mechanic's pride in smoothly functioning machinery—it's like the feeling of a groom for his horse. And after all—Pegasus was a horse with "Wings"!

NIGHTLY throughout the length and breadth of Eastern England, giant Wellingtons, Stirlings and Lancasters climb into the sky to start upon the first leg of their long journey to the coast. To keep the bombers in first-class condition is the job of the "backroom boys," in other words, the airdrome ground staff. Thanks to them, pilots and bombing crews start off on their raids with complete confidence in their machines.

Back to earth again, almost before the props have stopped, the ground crews take over. For theirs is a continuous job with little glory involved. Their satisfaction lies in knowing that through their efforts British bombers are able to take off night after night, carrying the war to the industrial nerve centres of Germany.

"OK to take her away, Sir!" Pilots and crew set out with complete confidence in their "kites."

How about changing a tire of this size? They have been known to bog down in deep mud on an emergency landing.



Safety of plane and crew may depend on accuracy of gunfire. Sighting the guns is the air gunner's job.

When the planes return, the ground crews take over. Here: they make repairs to a damaged rear gun turret.

We Must Recognize the Real German Problem

BY J. ANDERS

The writer of this article takes issue with Mr. Lionel Gelber, who recently wrote on "The Soviet, Post-War Germany, and Ourselves" in these columns.

Mr. Gelber said that Germany turned her back on the spirit of the age by allowing herself to be unified by Prussia.

Mr. Anders holds that that spirit was liberalism which was expansionist in all European countries.

Mr. Gelber wrote that Germany's industrial strength must be redistributed.

Mr. Anders asks what is meant by "redistributing", and holds that that strength must be taken from the masters who hold it at present, but not by annexation.

MR. LIONEL GELBER deserves praise for his article, "The Soviet, Post-War Germany, and Ourselves" (S. N., Aug. 21). For in that article he has drawn attention to certain political and social facts and trends in Germany's development which must be closely studied if the peace settlement is to be lasting. However, the conclusions Mr. Gelber derives from these facts and trends are wanting.

He says: "At the high noon of nineteenth century liberalism, Germany turned her back on the spirit of the age and allowed herself to be unified by the blood and iron of Prussia."

Let us first consider the reproach which is implied in the words Germany "allowed herself" to be unified in that way. As a statement of fact this is absolutely correct. In 1866 Prussia fought a war against Austria. Austria was allied with Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover (under an English king), and several other German countries. Prussia won the war. Hanover was annexed, and the other German countries with the exception of Austria were ripe for unification.

The impending unification was a sore in the eyes of France which dreaded a Greater Germany. In this there lies the invisible root of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. The "spirit of the age" did not induce any other European country to oppose the unification of Germany by the blood and iron of Prussia. To blame certain German countries which were subdued by Prussia for "allowing themselves to be unified" is absurd. Since when is the weaker to blame?

If, later in his article, Mr. Gelber speaks of the "deep-rooted and expansionist military tradition of the *German people*" (my italics) he is involuntarily comical in view of what he says himself.

But what was the spirit of the age on which Germany allegedly turned her back? This spirit, as Mr. Gelber rightly observes, was the high noon of nineteenth century liberalism. The most cursory glance at history shows that in this spirit all the major European countries were expansionist in those decades. Imperialism is an expression of liberalism, nothing else. (Beware of confusing liberalism with democracy at that time, and especially in Germany.)

Disraeli said, "Our colonies are millstones around our neck," and Bismarck declared that he would not sacrifice a single soldier in colonial adventures. Knowing German history as I am sure he does, Mr. Gelber must know that German expansion began only after the overthrow of Bismarck who opposed it. True, during the last few years of his office Bismarck initiated this expansion, but only because he had to bow to the force of modern economic conditions as politically represented by liberal parties.

Incidentally, Mr. Gelber speaks of a grandson of Bismarck's who is a member of the Free German Committee recently set up in Moscow. And he says: "Since when has any member of the Bismarck clan ever striven disinterestedly and without deceit to serve democracy or peace?" It would be interesting to know to which other members of the Bismarck clan Mr. Gelber refers. I have not the faintest idea of who that young man in Moscow is, but I believe that to reject a man merely for his name or for the deeds of his grandfather, is just as enlightened as to say that some other man must be inferior because his name is Cohen.

As the foregoing might look like a condemnation of liberalism and a commendation of Prussian conservatism, I hasten to explain that nothing of the kind is intended. On the contrary. German expansionism could never have assumed the proportions it has assumed but for the utterly malicious constitution, in word and fact, which Bismarck gave the German Reich.

Out-Dated Structure

The details of that constitution are no longer important. But what is important is its background. This background is an out-dated social and economic structure. It is still in existence in Prussia. It is the bastion of Prussian conservatism and militarism. If Bismarck had not been overthrown there would have ensued a violent clash between liberalism and conservatism in Germany. The clash was avoided because certain conservatives, in order to maintain the semi-feudal social and economic structure of Prussia, gave the liberal financial and industrial interests a free hand in foreign politics.

Many of Hitler's financial and industrial backers were liberal and progressive members of the Reichstag. Naturally, there was also a conservative clique behind Hitler; they are the spiritual descendants of those conservatives who, together with the liberals, overthrew Bismarck. Their problem is still the same as it was then: to plunge into external adventures in order to avoid the internal clash. That clash has not come to this day. If it is staved off again after this war—well, the conclusion is obvious.

Thus, the present-day German problem, which has to be solved, boils down to a purely economic problem. It has two aspects: agrarian reform in Prussia, and elimination of the power of the great German industrialists and financiers.

Mr. Gelber seems to see these two points. But what does he say about them? The Russians, through the Free German Committee, are "assuring the German people that with the installation of a democratic régime they can preserve their country territorially, and thus strategically, intact." On the second point Mr. Gelber says: "The unappreciated fact is that, literally and metaphorically, a Heaven-sent opportunity is now being furnished to facilitate after the war a permanent redistribution of Germany's industrial strength and hence of her military power as an inveterate aggressor."

He does not want to destroy Germany's military power, he wants to "redistribute" it, whatever that means. Stalin too does not want to destroy it, he too wants to redistribute it. But he gives his words a meaning. To him, redistribution means the destruction of Germany's army, and the vesting of her military power in a people's army. The purpose is obvious: this new army is to hold down all future attempts at Hitlerism.

What are the guarantees that such an army will not fall prey to new adventurers? Mr. Gelber says: "A pledge to behave with decorum under democracy—a system they have never worked—would at this last desperate hour be a mighty cheap price to pay. For the German record of the past hundred years the German people would thereby be absolved of responsibility." In other words, they would be absolved of the responsibility of having been the first victims of Prussian militarism and monopolist expansion. Does this make sense?

The Alternatives

But as for those guarantees. Does Mr. Gelber mean the Germans ought to be denied democracy? What are the alternatives? They are permanent occupation by the United Nations armies, or else a German dictatorship. As the United Nations, including Russia, have never declared that they would instal a communist dictatorship in Germany, such a dictatorship could only be fascist. It is difficult to see what Mr. Gelber really wants to be done about Germany, apart from nebulously saying that a weak rather than a strong Germany is the safer bet. As for the Germans behaving decently under democracy, advance guarantees are as impossible as are guarantees that the democracies will not repeat the mistakes of Chamberlain in some distant future.

But Mr. Gelber also wants to "redistribute" Germany's industrial strength. Again, he does not want to destroy the power of the masters of that strength, and again he does not say what he means by redistributing. The most important German industries cannot be redistributed spacially (if this is what Mr. Gelber means), for they are rooted to their localities, as for instance the iron and coal industries. There is one other way of dealing with them, apart from the sensible way of taking them out of the ownership and management of those who are holding them. This other way is to close them down and keep them shut. To do this, and thus to deprive the world and especially Europe, not only Germany, of the natural riches of, say, the Ruhr valley, would be like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

Or does Mr. Gelber mean by "redistributing" that the territories in which those industries are situated should be annexed by other countries? If so, does he mean to censure the leaders of the United Nations who, from democratic conviction and insight, certainly not to coddle Germany, again and again reiterate their adherence to the Atlantic Charter which precludes territorial aggrandizement?

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No.16

TIRED DEAR?
WELL WE DID HAVE A TOUGH DAY.
DO YOU THINK IT'S WORTH IT DEAR?
YES. IT SEEMS TO ME OUR JOB ON THE LOCAL RATION BOARD JUST SUMS UP WHAT WE'RE FIGHTING FOR. IN WAR THERE HAVE TO BE RESTRICTIONS BUT...
INSTEAD OF A CROWD OF OFFICIALS, WE LOCAL MEN DO THE JOB. TODAY FOR INSTANCE...
AT THE BOARD
I'VE TWO WEEKS LEAVE, WHAT ABOUT A CARD?
I'M FROM THE STATES. CAN I GET RATIONS?
AND WE TAKE CARE OF THEM ALL WITHOUT A FUSS.

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Yes, in wartime, things for civilian use have to take second place. And shortages mean sharing. So we in Canada organize our sharing the democratic way through our own local ration boards. These boards are doing a wonderful job. Support them.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

Twelve Million "Guest Workers" Worry Germany

BY WILLIAM H. SHERRY

The Nazis now are afraid that one of their master-strokes of the war may turn against them. The huge force of industrial slave labor that they have brought to Germany from occupied countries is potentially a great threat to internal security and could be of invaluable assistance to the United Nations in an invasion.

GERMANY today is becoming increasingly nervous of the twelve million "guest workers," as she calls her foreign industrial slaves, who are working in her factories and fields. The reasons for this nervousness are several and it is shown by measures which vary from the panic evacuation of foreign workers from Hamburg to the constant appeals to Germans to keep the foreign workers in their places.

The prime reason for the fear is, of course, the possible reaction of these twelve million foreigners to any invasion near Germany. At present they are unorganized, incapable of serious action. There has been some sabotage and malingering. Only recently new regulations were introduced to deal with workers who "go sick" for a day. These regulations call upon the employer to deduct from the worker's wages for board and lodging during his absence a sum exceeding that which he is paid when at work!

Fear Fifth Column

But malingering, minor sabotage, sloth and the desertion of a minority are small matters to the Nazi leaders compared with the increasing fear that the foreign workers will "infect" the German population with defeatism and even revolutionary ideas. The legend that it was "Bolshevism" caught from Russian prisoners in 1917-18 and not defeat in the field that led to the crack-up of the German army is one of the fundamentals of Nazi faith. Now they fear that this is going to be repeated, with the 12,000,000 foreign workers as the "infecting" agents.

An Essen newspaper recently had a long article telling of all that had been done for foreign workers in the way of providing them with places of entertainment, clubs, etc. At the end came the real point of the article. "Our interest in shaping these ideas is obvious." Not common humanity, as might be supposed, but "For reasons of defence we do not wish the guest workers to mix with the native population. . . The foreigners must keep to themselves." It is then stated that of course there is no real danger, but that "less desirable elements are also to be found" and that they must be watched.

Up to the present, German officialdom has kept a pretty firm grip of the foreign workers and prisoners. Hitler's idea of importing millions of workers to release millions of Germans for the forces required abroad seems to have succeeded. But the changing conditions of the war, and particularly the raids of the R.A.F., are making it increasingly difficult to maintain this "subject" population amidst the Germans.

Now Skilled Workers

Then there is the problem of food. So long as traffic remained uninterrupted, the Germans solved the problem of feeding 12,000,000 foreign workers as well as their own people. They keep them on an inferior diet, but there is no sense in feeding them below the level at which they can work well. With the colossal raids, the picture is rapidly changing. The stocks of food, clothing and other things which were used to console the raided of the Ruhr in the early days are exhausted. There has been no great talk of special food and so on being rushed to Hamburg. The German homeless find themselves in the same destitute position as the foreign workers. The ground for the defeatist "poison" is prepared.

There is yet another aspect of the foreign worker problem that is just beginning to trouble the more deep-thinking Germans, and especially the industrialists, seriously. Many of these twelve million have received a first class training in engineering, factory work and so on. At the end of the war they will return to their own countries—for few German's now believe that Germany could make a peace that would enable her to keep her slaves. They came from their countries unskilled laborers. They return men and women trained in industry, often in the most up-to-date methods.

This labor force will constitute one of Germany's biggest industrialist competitors in the post-war years. This is particularly true of the "slaves" from the Balkan countries, countries which were comparatively undeveloped industrially and which could have trained these workers only over the course of years. Experience and training in Germany has changed many a simple farm laborer into a tractor driver with some knowledge of modern farming, many an unskilled factory hand into a man capable of undertaking specialized work. It will be one of the ironies of history of Hitler's grandiose plan for the enslavement of other countries results in their getting the industrialization which they need to have true economic independence of Germany.

The last supplements to the official regulations for the employment of prisoners-of-war reveal that these, not less than the civilian workers, are feared by the Germans. One new regulation states that "Soviet officers may under no circumstances be employed side by side with prisoners of war of their own or other nationalities or with civilian workers. No exceptions are permissible in this case for reasons of defence."

The regulations say that wherever possible prisoners, and especially Soviet prisoners, must be kept away from German civilian workers and that where this is impossible (e.g. where German civilians are acting as foremen) every precaution must be taken "to reduce the risks resulting from this proximity to a minimum."

"Jerry won't use that factory again, Skipper"

ANOTHER WAR PLANT FLATTENED! Another submarine base blasted! Another transport column blown into a tangle of scrap iron! Every night the R.C.A.F. attack teams tell of the havoc their bombs are spreading.

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AC-6M

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Partial Retreat from Price Ceilings Indicated

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

THE situation in regard to the effect of the impact of Mr. Justice McTague's Labor Board report on Mr. Donald Gordon's price ceilings is clarifying. It is accepted that the price control structure cannot sustain the shock of the disturbance to the wage structure proposed by McTague. The wage roof must give at the rafters. Wage ceilings will not be abandoned but will be considerably modified.

The mode of adjustment of price control to the loosening of wage ceilings proposed by National War Labor Board continues to be a subject of anxious study among Ottawa's top economists, but it becomes increasingly apparent that absolute reconciliation is not possible. Adoption of the McTague wage plan does not permit of the continuance of over-all price control. Acceptance of the McTague plan will raise the production costs of consumer goods beyond the point where retail prices can be managed by any logical system of price subsidies. The economists have a choice of two alternatives. They can throw up their hands and concede failure of price control, or they can attempt to hold part of what they have won. The immediate prospect is that they will take the latter course.

The most likely method is that of maintaining fictitious ceilings on essential goods by meeting expanding production costs with substantially enlarged subsidies and by releasing non-essential commodities from the ceilings. This plan had not been definitely decided upon at the Labor Day week-end but it was the one most generally favored in control quarters. It would mean fairly heavy subsidies on additional food items and probably on some clothing items and the removal of ceilings from a considerable list of what are regarded as non-essential commodities, including practically all so-called luxury goods such as jewellery and cosmetics. Prices of the latter would be allowed to rise and the rise probably would be steep in view of the gradual shift of workers from non-essential to essential industries under the Selective Service system.

Go Beyond Report?

Extreme anti-inflationists have not entirely abandoned hope of persuading the government that the existing price control structure is more important in war and post-war economy than the doubtful chance of stabilizing labor relations through adoption of the McTague plan. But the hope is acknowledged to be slender. On the ground of war production alone the government cannot very well afford to risk increasing restlessness of labor by rejection of the concessions proposed by the McTague tribunal, and there is also the political factor—the substantial possibility of an occasion for a general election this year.

In political and official quarters it is believed that labor would have widespread general support in the resentment it would be certain to manifest at the rejection of the McTague report. Some observers think it is even more likely that the government will go a little beyond the McTague report, in line with some of the proposals of the minority report of Mr. Cohen, than that it will uphold the views of the extreme anti-inflationist wing of officialdom.

Insiders have seen the present situation developing over several months. While there has never been much chance that Messrs. Ilsley and Gordon and the heads of Bank of Canada would abandon the job they undertook towards the end of 1941, the difficulties in the way of maintaining the anti-inflation plan in its entirety have been increasingly recognized and from time to time have been admitted by the Minister of Finance and the chief of price control. The pressure of wage and price inflation below the border has never relaxed and when it became apparent shortly after the commencement of the McTague board's inquiry into labor relations that concessions were likely to be made to the claims of the labor unions, the impracticability of attempting to hold the line could no longer be denied.

Reversion to Original

The course now in prospect is to a large extent a reversion to the policy of the original Wartime Prices and Trade Board which was rejected by Finance Minister Ilsley in the fall of 1941 under pressure from the extreme anti-inflationists of Bank of Canada although it was favored by some of the government's other wartime economists. WPTB as headed by Mr. Hector McKinnon, Chairman of the Tariff Board, advised in the early fall of 1941 that over-all price ceilings were not practicable but that inflation could be controlled through maximum prices on selected consumer goods. At the urging of some of his economists Mr. Ilsley turned down the report of the McKinnon board and adopted the plan for over-all control recommended by Bank of Canada officials and believed at the time to be desired by Washington as an experiment which the United States might possibly follow later.

Although the McKinnon board's recommendations were rejected, the board itself was asked by Mr. Ilsley to carry out the over-all control plan but Mr. McKinnon voluntarily gave place to Mr. Gordon who was recognized as a parent of the scheme which was accepted. For nearly two years Mr. Gordon's struggle to sustain the overall control system has been the major feature of the war on the home front. Even now, in face of the shock to his price structure administered by the War Labor Board's report with its recommendations for easing wage ceilings and thereby raising production costs, Gordon declines to admit defeat. He will carry on the battle on a shortened front.

Mr. Cohen's Course

Because of the backing it has been receiving from spokesmen for big labor organizations, the peculiar course of Mr. Cohen as a continuing but non-functioning member of the National War Labor Board is highly embarrassing to the administration both in respect of the practical revision of its wartime labor policy and politically. Cohen is enhancing the embarrassment by holding his place on the board. Should the tide of war affairs prompt Mr. King to decide on an election this fall, the position of Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell will be exceedingly delicate but could be strengthened by a definite stand on the part of the cabinet in support of the McTague report. This would put Mitchell in the same boat with the whole ministry and weaken the force of the attempt of labor politicians to discredit him.

Circumstances over which it has too little control are compelling the government to modify its price ceiling policy in one particular not immediately affected by the Labor Board report. A concession is being made to the long-standing grievance of lumber interests that ceiling prices on lumber are uneconomic and insupportable. Maximum prices on some lines will be raised and prices on other lines will be assisted by subsidy. The lumber trade has been pleading for such relief for a year.

The prospect for a ruling in favor of the trade has been improving since Washington's Office of Price Administration clapped ceiling prices on Canadian lumber entering the Eastern States four or five months ago. Lumbermen have claimed that they have been able to supply home requirements under domestic ceiling prices only because of profits on sales to Great Britain and the United States. Reduction in prices on lumber sold into the Eastern States affected their position to the extent of securing recognition for their demand for easing of domestic ceilings. Word now comes from Washington that officials of OPA will meet committees from the Canadian lumber industry in a few days to discuss the industry's protests against the U.S. ceilings and that there is a fair prospect that some relief will be granted.

*M*emorandum
to an
EXECUTIVE

MANY of us have felt for some time that appeals to the public for the support of welfare and charitable organizations should be centralized into one campaign, and that the multiplicity of individual appeals which has existed heretofore is wasteful of time, of energy and of money.

At last we have realized our hopes through the formation of the United Welfare Fund, which comprises 18 of the more important welfare campaigns such as the three Federations (Jewish, Catholic and Protestant), the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, etc., etc. Seventy-six organizations are embraced in the United Welfare Fund.

The United Welfare Fund is on trial this year. It is essential that it should succeed. If it does not, each organization would have to revert to individual campaigning, which would definitely be a step backwards, a source of expense, wasted energy on behalf of the canvassers, and an irritation to the public.

In wartime, especially, the services of our social welfare agencies must be kept at a high level of efficiency. In deciding upon your subscription in the forthcoming campaign (September 20 to October 1) please keep before you the fact that there are eighteen appeals being presented to you at one time, and bear in mind that increased burdens placed upon all welfare organizations on account of wartime conditions require a minimum of $1,553,226 for 1944 services.

One of our Volunteer Canvassers will be calling upon you around the middle of September.

Hugh Lawson,
Campaign Chairman.

Jas. S. Duncan,
General Chairman.

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TOBES TREERY NIAGARA ON THE LAKE ONT

Why Russia Pays Cash for Proficiency

BY G. A. WOODHOUSE

It is a popular misconception that all salaries in communist Russia are equal. Actually, workers in the same factory may earn from three hundred to six thousand roubles a month. This does not contradict the Stalinist conception of communism, which recognizes the human truth that only reward will spur man to his best effort.

London.

IN THOSE circles where things Russian are things either of God or of the devil a great deal of surprise has been caused by the revelation that Mr. Stalin proffered his special thanks to a farmer who subscribed a million roubles to war savings. How can a farmer in Soviet Russia get a million roubles all to himself? This is an intriguing subject, and it has raised the question how far the Russian economy is removed from the commonly held idea of a Communist State. Does Communism not mean equality of income? Or at any rate does it not mean so near an approach to equality that no one man could accumulate a sum so vast as to be able to buy a million roubles worth of war loan?

Artists in Clover

It seems that the explanation is to be found on two planes, the superficial and the fundamental. On the superficial plane some interesting information has been published by the London *Economist*, which notes that factory workers in the lower categories receive about 300 roubles a month, whereas 10 per cent earn more than 1200 roubles and the distinguished Stakhanovites earn as much as 4,000 roubles. The technical staff can earn over 6,000 roubles. That is an indication of the variation of income in one industry. As between different industries the variations are even greater. The artist and writer have found in the Soviet State a more liberal patron than ever the Elizabethan poet found in the dilettante aristocracy.

But this is money income only. Real income is a rather different matter and has to be differently assessed. Every factory has a workers' supply department which runs a shop and a canteen, and the entire outlet is with the workers in that factory. There is no outside market. Therefore the worker takes a chance on it. His 300 roubles may suffice very well in his particular canteen, if it is a canteen able to supply, at the special low rates which obtain in canteens, pretty nearly everything he requires. If it does not do this, he will have to buy in the outside free market, where prices may be anything from double to 20 times as much. It is the free market, of course, which makes it possible for substantial private incomes to be secured.

This general aspect is superficial because it results from an immaturity in the Soviet economy which could be put right within the terms of the principles of Communism without any great trouble. For instance, it is easy to see how a standard for canteens could be established and nationally held, so that the free market (not so very different a thing in one sense from the black markets of other countries) were eliminated. The fundamental, however, is something quite different and something bigger. The difference in wage rates which proceeds from differences in the use to the State of different services is an automatic thing. The State does not reward special ability and service because it is naturally benign but because it *needs to encourage special ability*. And the only way that a State can encourage anything is by increasing its reward.

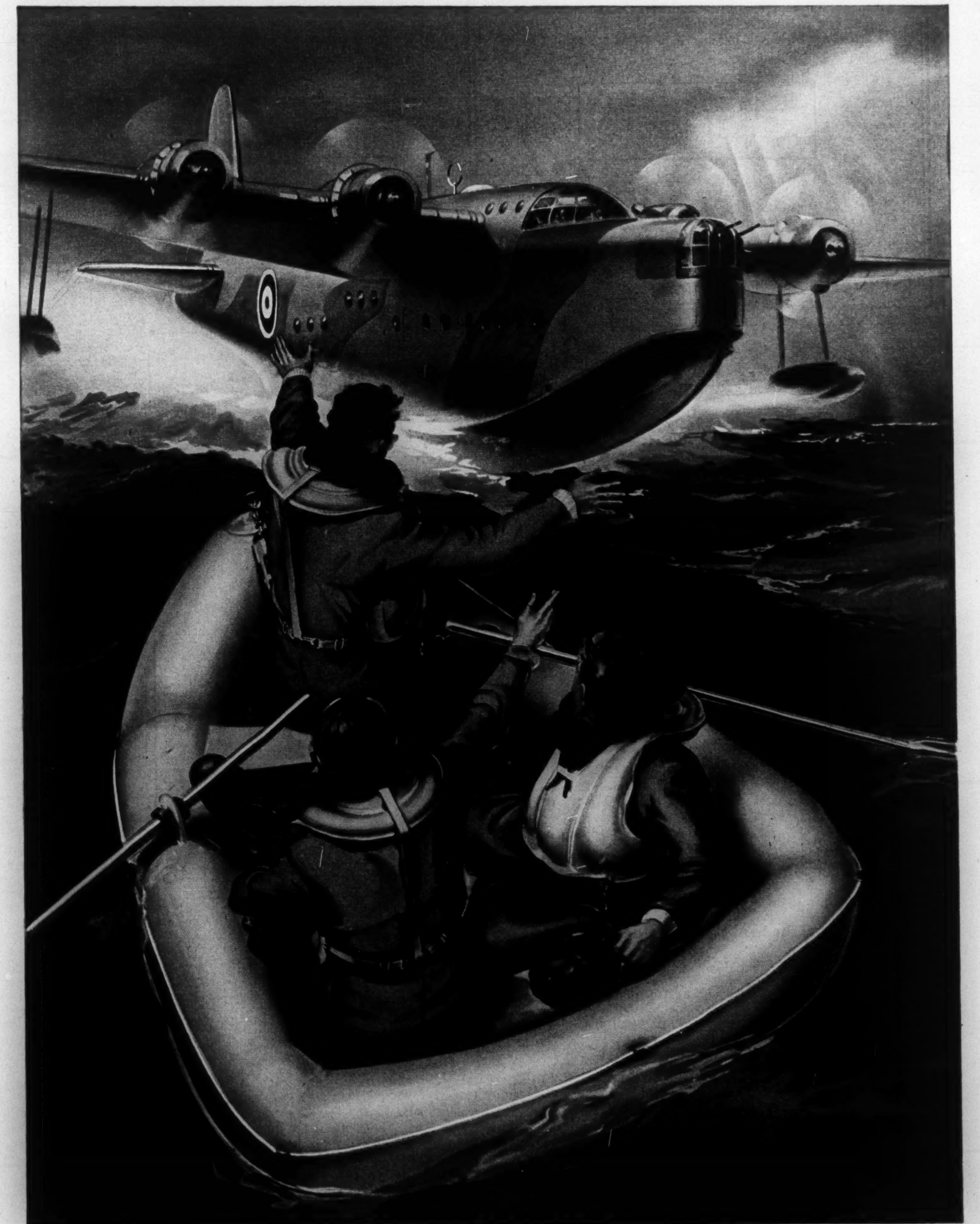
Departure from Marx

In a sense, therefore, the tendency in any new State, whether it be Communist, or Fascist, or Distributist, or Monarchist, or Democratic, or anything else, must be for disparities in money reward to be accentuated, precisely because the new State, the State struggling to secure its position, must seek to evoke from its people the maximum service. Thus, the U.S.S.R. graded its payments to factory workers according to their productivity, and discovered in the Stakhanovites a race of superlative factory workers.

There is this fundamental about a society, by whatever name it is called, that it can only develop itself to the optimum point by processes which produce inequality of incomes and standards of living. It is not unnatural that this should be so. Men are naturally unequal and their inequalities are the constant spur to progress in industry and trade and in society, the superior quality exercising its superiority and the inferior quality striving to become superior. The nation would be moribund that removed the spur.

Therefore, there is nothing for the Communists to be horrified at, and nothing for the Blimps to be gratified with, in the spectacle of a Communist Russia tolerating substantial inequalities of income and conveying the special thanks of the head of the State to a millionaire farmer. Nor is there anything to be read into the fact that this present set-up represents a considerable departure from the theories of Karl Marx. Communist Russia is not becoming capitalist. Stalin has not become a Trotskyist.

We may well find that in her post-war co-operation with the Western democracies Russia will develop more and more of the characteristics which are typical of democratic capitalism and which are anathema of the adolescent student who has his trousers patched so that he shall display no visible signs of superiority to the village tramp. Stalin certainly has no room for those whose conception of Communism is so shallow that it is not to be distinguished from the early Christian mystics' idea that the spiritual equality between men should be reflected in a precise economic equality. Communism will have inequality because the Communist State desires to be efficient.



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The Germans Hate This Man

BY WILSON POPHAM

The Germans have left no doubts of their fear of the head of the British Bomber Command, Air Chief Marshal Harris. To them he is a cruel foe. The Nazis know that his aim is to blast them out of the war, in what he believes is the way to win with the least cost in lives.

DAY and night, planes of many kinds from Mosquitos to Lancasters, leave aerodromes in Britain for raids on Germany and the occupied territories. Directing these raids is a man whose name is known to everyone, but who could probably walk into any London restaurant without danger of being recognized. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command avoids the limelight and millions who know that he is the man directing the "Battle of the Ruhr" know little else about him. A survey of his career and his character suggests why he has been one of the outstanding successes of the war and has become a name to fear in Germany.

A few years before the Great War, a young man uncertain what he wanted to become, left his native town of Cheltenham for Rhodesia. In this new country, he felt, he would find something more to his taste and talents than the orthodox Army career which his father, an Indian Civil Servant, wanted him to adopt.

Young Arthur Travers Harris who, for some reason, became "Bert" to his friends, tried several jobs in Rhodesia, including mining and coach driving. He learned all about motor cars, then in their infancy in that country. When war came in 1914, he decided immediately that he was going to be in it, volunteered for the Rhodesian Regiment and fought through the West African campaign under General Botha of all things as a bugler, the specialty that got him a place in the regiment. The Germans in Africa defeated, he came to England, learned to fly and was soon launched on the career that was destined to absorb him for the rest of his life.

Promotion came rapidly. He commanded and flew with a night-fighter squadron defending London against Zepps. He went to France as a fighter pilot, winning the A.F.C. When the war ended he determined to make the then young R.A.F. his career. He obtained a permanent commission and became Squadron-Leader Arthur Harris. His interest had turned from fighters to the larger multi-engined aircraft then appearing in larger numbers.

The next twenty years were officially years of peace but there was action for the R.A.F. and Harris, rising to Group Captain in 1927 and Air Commodore in 1933 usually seemed to be on the spot.

End War in 24 Hours

His superior officers found him a man of considerable ingenuity, interested in new machines, new methods and new tactics in the still untried weapon of air power. Amongst his inventions was an electric trolley which enabled two men to move one of the big planes formerly requiring sixteen men. His strategic experiments were directed towards the utilization of air power as an independent force for subduing an enemy who could not easily be reached on the ground or by sea. He was the enthusiast behind the new type of "punitive expedition" against unruly tribesmen made by air.

The raids saved the lives of hundreds of British soldiers who would inevitably have perished in the old type of punitive expedition against a cunning enemy in difficult country. The lives of tribesmen were also saved, for many more would have been killed by artillery and bullets on the ground than died from bombs dropped after due warning.

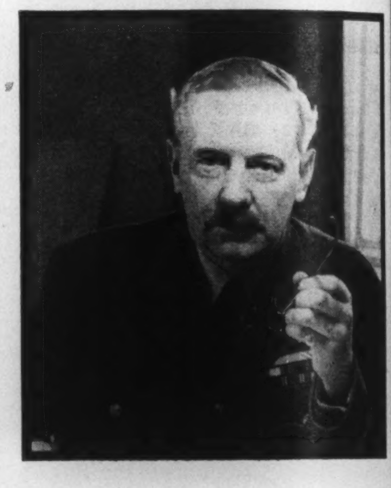
This idea that air power could save casualties remained with Sir Arthur Harris, and is the basis of the battle against Germany which he directs today. Sir Arthur was one of the first advocates of the use of air power as an independent arm and he knows that every raid destroying German munitions at their source is saving hundreds of lives in the eventual land battles. He has expressed his confidence that given 20,000 bombers, the war could be ended in 24 hours.

Sir Arthur Harris became G-O-C Bomber Command early last year and was promoted to Air Chief Marshal last March when his success in directing the operations was apparent to all. By then the German air defence chiefs had realized that they were opposed by a determined and exceedingly ingenious commander. In their attacks on Britain, the Germans found themselves faced with mounting losses that were one of the reasons for their abandonment of systematic bombing. Bomber Command has mounted increasingly heavy raids without prohibitive losses. The ratio of losses to tonnage of bombs dropped has, indeed, fallen.

The credit for this must go to their Commander-in-Chief who has shown great cunning in constant variation of tactics, so that the German defences have never been able to concentrate as they would like. He has forced them to divert hundreds of guns and night fighters from other operations, but they have not proved sufficient to stop the bombers, attacking in many different ways by day and night. Time after time Sir Arthur Harris has "foxed" the defences, caught them "on the wrong foot", feinted with his right, so to speak, only to deal a devastating blow with his left.

Secrets of Success

His success has been due to a number of factors. He has nearly thirty years of first-hand experience of aircraft, during the greater part of which he has personally piloted every type of plane. He has an interest in new inventions and devices which is, perhaps, unusual in high places. Any officer under him can suggest new ideas, inventions or tactics with the certain knowledge that his Chief will not only listen with an open mind but, if he is satisfied there is even a germ of hope in it, give the orders necessary for testing it without any delay. If it contains some obvious flaw or is futile, the author may find it dismissed with devastating frankness. Certainly he will be asked searching questions—Sir Arthur Harris believes that the best answer to any question is the shortest and most direct and that those who do not know what they are talking about should not open their mouths. But if he has ability he will find it appreciated to the full.



Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris

Another factor in Sir Arthur's success is his zeal for work. The strategy and tactics of bombing completely absorb him. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that, apart from his wife and young daughter, they completely absorb him. He is never "off duty" as long as there are bombers in the air and at any time of the night one of the many operation rooms in Britain is likely to get a telephone call from his home asking how a raid is going or for figures of future operations. All his questions are direct and factual. He has no use for verbal generalities and rhetoric but no objection to strong language when it is necessary.

In his personal life he is one of the most punctual of men. He insists on the same punctuality in air operations. One can see his "time table" enthusiasm in the concentrated raids when hundreds of aircraft drop their bombs in an hour. Without this insistence on "timetables" the raid would be dangerous and even impossible.

In personal appearance, Air Chief Marshal is not striking. He has no eccentricities of manner or dress, if we except his directness of speech which may shock those accustomed to calling a spade an agricultural instrument. He is of medium height and heavy build, has a short ginger moustache, a firm chin and penetrating eyes under craggy brows. It is his eyes which hold the visitor and make him realize that here is a man completely absorbed in his job with no time to waste on prevaricators, incompetents, gossipers and other time-wasters. He is a realist in the best sense as the Germans are beginning to understand. He will continue to bomb them until they understand it completely.

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These regulations are for the purpose of safeguarding your savings and guiding the operations of the banks as an essential element of our national life.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

I Spent Months in a German Salt Mine

BY JACK PATTERSON

As a prisoner during the last war the writer attacked a guard and was sentenced to work in a salt mine. The work was done seven hundred and fifty metres underground at a temperature of a hundred and twenty degrees. The commandant was a non-commissioned officer who administered "Number Nines" for everything, including sickness.

TO WORK as a prisoner of war in a salt mine is not a pleasant experience. It is not intended to be, for it is reserved for men who kick over the traces and commit more or less serious breaches of P.o.W. discipline. During the last war I worked for some months in the salt mine at Salzdetfurth in the Hartz Mountains, and though it was very disagreeable in all respects from the lack of the simplest medical comfort to the pitiless work, I must say that I have nothing against my having been sent there. It was part of the disciplinary code and as I had shown myself just a little too fresh for the guards of the various prison camps I was in, the German authorities, I suppose, decided that I needed salting down.

I was wounded and taken prisoner on August 24, 1914, and was six weeks in a hospital in Belgium and was then sent to Alfeld in Germany. In both places the treatment and food were good. As soon as I was fit I was set to work; for a time I was on a farm; I had six months in a racing stable and was also in a sugar factory. Being able to speak some German I acted as interpreter and considering all the circumstances did not have too bad a time.

Summary Sentence

On one or two occasions I was "crimed" for small offences and probably at the end my record—most scrupulously kept—looked worse than it was. Hence the salt mine. We kept our extra food which arrived in our parcels in a locked box, each article bearing our own number. In the evenings the group of prisoners sharing the box would ask the sentry to unlock it so that we could get our extras. One evening I went for my last remaining tin of bully. It was missing. I spoke to the sentry, he replied brusquely, denying that I owned such a tin. We had words but the incident died out.

But later that day I happened to enter the guard room and there under the sentry's table was my tin of bully. I dived for it and saw my number still on it. I turned on the sentry and angrily accused him of stealing it. He flared up and rushed to the rack for his rifle. Then I hit him; he went down with a bang. Up he came again and I was ready to down him again when the guards and other prisoners intervened. We were separated and the incident appeared to be closed.

Life went on normally for three days. Then one morning as I was going out to work two strapping men in field grey and full equipment stopped me.

"Englander?" they said. I was the only Englishman in that group of prisoners.

"Yah."

"Mitt uns." (Come with us.)

Life in the Mine

I had to collect my equipment and was taken immediately aboard a train for a *Streng Gefentnis lager,* (strict punishment camp) which in this case happened to be the salt mine. There was "orderly room", no court martial, I was simply sent without further enquiry and I had to stand with all my equipment on all the way in the train.

The salt mine was a place of sleek efficiency. So far as the machinery was concerned it could hardly have been better. For the 750 prisoners working in it, it was very tough indeed. Our quarters consisted of bare hutments round the shaft head. We went straight to work after a meagre meal of soup and black bread. Down 750 metres into a heat of 120 degrees F. There we stripped off our uniforms and donned shorts, wooden sabots and a skull cap. We worked in pairs, having to load between us 80 trucks per shift, each truck holding 1000 kilos. We stayed down until the tally was complete. During the day there was no food, but unlimited water. No man could have lived in those conditions without it.

There were no officers in charge of the prisoners; the whole 750 were under one man, a *feldwebel,* who corresponds to our regimental sergeant major. He was commandant and doctor, and his doctoring consisted of "Number Nines" on all occasions.

On September 15, 1918, I had an accident which nearly finished me. The fingers of my right hand were crushed between two trucks as they were shunting near the pit bottom. My hand was in a terrible state and all I had for bandage was my skull cap. I showed it to the *feldwebel,* who burst into a rage and, accusing me of having crushed my fingers on purpose, gave me some paper to wrap them in and had me thrust into the dark cells for solitary confinement. There I nearly died. In fact I was about to pass out when an Italian was sent to see me.

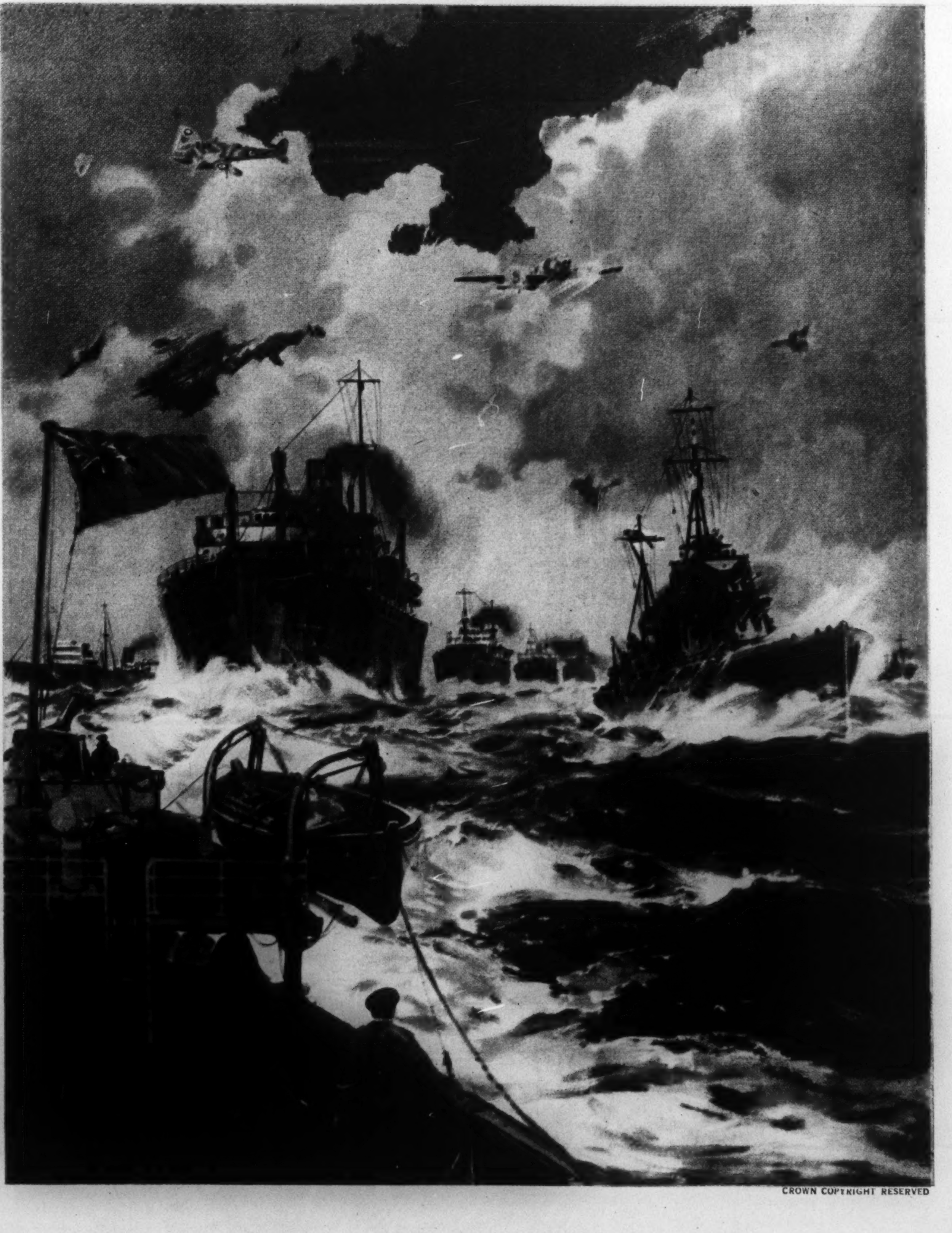
He reported my condition so grave that I was sent under guard to the village doctor. He was shocked at the condition of my fingers, which were green by now, and disinfected them and bandaged them, again with paper. I went back to the mine, congratulating myself that at all events I should be out of the dark cells. But no. The *feldwebel* had me thrust back into solitary confinement.

One day I heard a commotion above, and when a sentry let me out I found our fellows not working.

"What is it—a holiday?" I asked.

"Don't you know? The war's over. We've won."

Eventually I was sent back to my former camp and into hospital, where, well treated, I soon got better, though my fingers remind me every time I look at them of my life in a salt mine.



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There's No Social Security for the Fisherman

BY JANET R. KEITH

The Canadian fishing industry has long been in a depressed condition, with fishermen the lowest paid group in the nation. Although war has brought a period of moderate prosperity, a determined effort must be made to avoid a post-war slump.

Maintenance of export markets, increase in home consumption, and encouragement of fishing cooperatives are amongst the factors which could contribute to the future prosperity of the Canadian fisherman.

"THE old fisherman, happy and content, smoking his pipe at the door of his fishing shack makes a nice picture for artists. But the models are seldom encountered on the fishing shores; the happy and contented looks are borrowed for the occasion. And those who have worked among our fishermen, shared their toils and miseries, partaken of their meals, and slept in their often barely comfortable quarters, know that the real picture is altogether much different."

Thus Professor Louis Berube, of the Quebec School of Fisheries, speaking before the special parliamentary committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, shattered the old illusion about the blissful life of fishing folk. Actually, the fisherman has been the forgotten man in our economy. During the depression years he tried to support himself and his family on an unbelievably low income.

In 1933 the average yearly earnings of Atlantic fishermen, according to the report of the Price Spreads Commission, ranged from a low of $75 to a high of $400. Earnings in the province of Quebec averaged $107. And these figures represented gross income, out of which the fisherman had to pay his operating expenses. What remained after that was his real income.

These low earnings, according to the report, were not due to lack of industry or hard work on the part of the fishermen; they were simply the result of "unfavorable economic conditions."

First among these unfavorable conditions was a loss of export markets. Italy, which had been an important outlet for Canadian dry cured codfish, suddenly stopped buying in accordance with her nationalist policies. Meanwhile, other producing countries were building up their fishing industries, and could in many cases undersell Canadian products.

The domestic market, which had never been too strong, declined with the general decline in purchasing power during the depression. And the Canadian taste favors fresh fish, whereas many of our fishing districts were geared to produce only salt and dried fish.

Added to the problem of poor markets was an abnormal increase in the number of Canadian fishermen. Many young men who had left their fishing villages to seek a fortune in the world came limping sadly home during the depression. (In 1938 Canadian fishermen numbered over 71,000). The situation finally grew so bad that the dole was introduced. In some fishing communities the entire population was on relief during the winter months. And many found it more profitable during the summer to accept the dole (small as it was) than to get out their fishing boats.

Wartime Improvement

It has taken the war to lift the Canadian fishing industry out of this abysmal depression. England, cut off from her usual supplies, is now eager to get Canadian cod fillets and canned fish. The United States is absorbing more and more of our production. Prices have risen steadily. And in spite of a 10 per cent decrease in the fishing population, production is up 10 per cent over 1939, and 45 per cent over 1937.

At the present time there is a scarcity of fish all over the world. This year the demand of allied countries for salt fish will run to about 228 million pounds, with a visible allied supply of only 114 million pounds. This scarcity, with consequent high prices and strong export markets, will probably last for the duration of the war and for several years after. But, of course, it will not last indefinitely, for countries whose fisheries have been dislocated by the war will want to put them back into operation as soon as possible. However, the prospects for the post-war Canadian export market are still reasonably good.

"The United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations," says Professor Berube, "have always been in the past steady buyers of Canadian fish. In the last ten years before the war, they absorbed together an average of 86.6 per cent of our total yearly exports, and during the war they have increased their purchases to the limit of our available supplies. There certainly appears to be no reason why, in the post-war era, such good and steady customers should abandon us."

Canada has so far been a poor market for her own fish products, for Canadians are not great fish eaters. Our per capita consumption is only about 20 pounds, as compared with 60 pounds in some European countries. As it takes two pounds of whole fish for one pound of finished product, an increase of 10 pounds in per capita consumption would absorb 200 to 250 million pounds of fish. Such an increase would, of course, be a tremendous boost to our fishing industry.

Home Demand Increased

For some time the Dept. of Fisheries has carried on a campaign to increase the demand for fish products by means of lecture-demonstrations and addresses in various parts of the country. Notable success was achieved with the "Canned Lobster Control Scheme" of 1940-41, which sought to develop through advertising and sales promotion a market in North America for the Canadian canned lobster output which had formerly gone to Europe. As a result of the scheme the American and Canadian markets, which had formerly taken only about 10 per cent of the lobster output, were expanded to absorb the entire pack.

The Canadian fisherman, who is now enjoying a moderate kind of prosperity, should not have to return to the abject poverty of pre-war days. He would be quite satisfied with a measure of social security which would provide him, in the words of Professor Berube, with "a decent living, adequate protection against all risks, some leisure with recreational and cultural facilities, and the possibility of old age retirement."

The fisherman's concept of a decent living is a modest one. "Fishermen witnesses who appeared before us," says the Price Spreads report, "were most modest in their views as to what constituted the income necessary to maintain their homes and replace their fishing gears. Most of the witnesses stated that if they could secure $600 a year they would be able to make a decent living. Surely this is not an unreasonable objective, nor is it too much to expect that any reform suggested within the industry should have as its first purpose the establishment of at least this standard of living for primary producers."

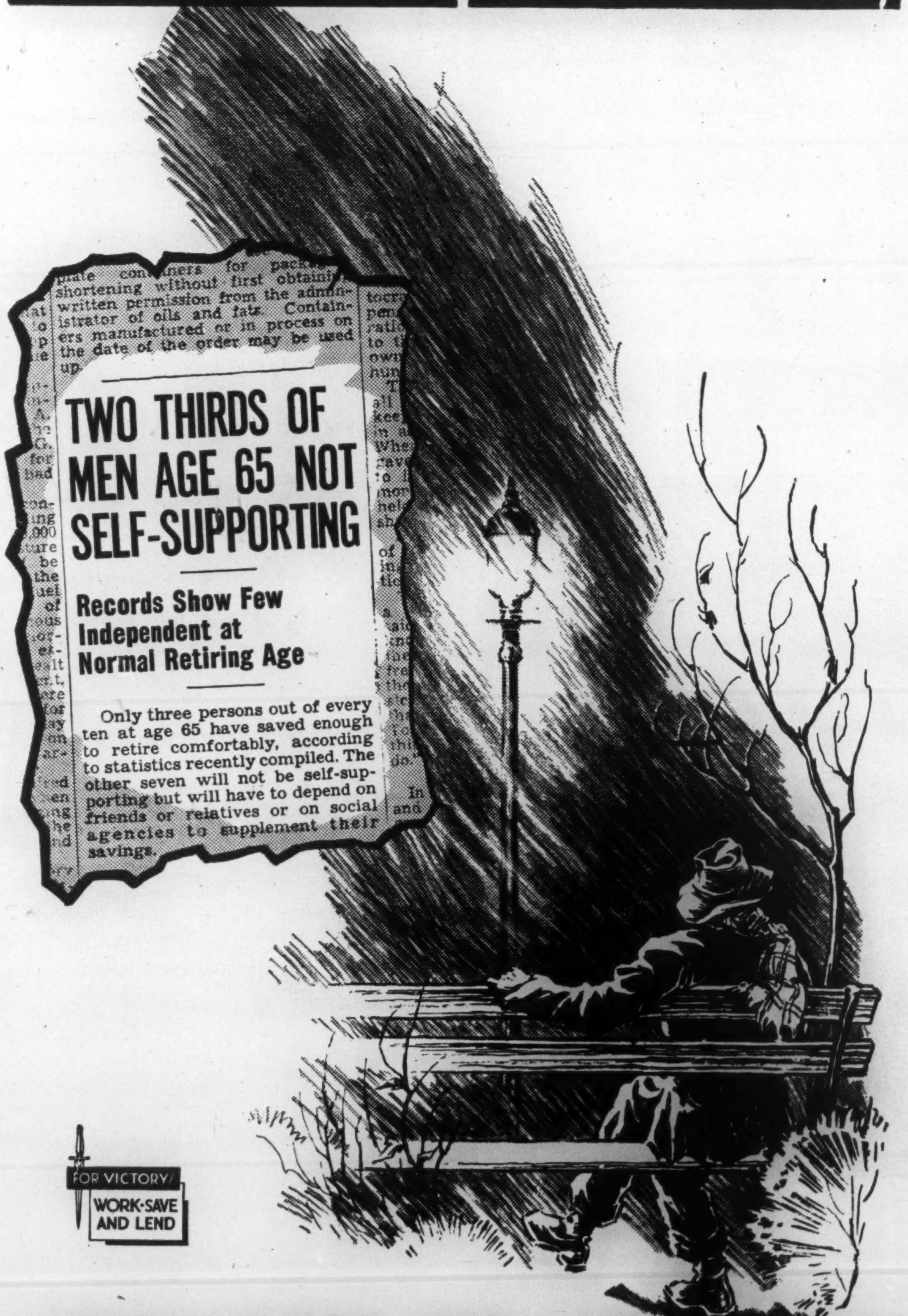
Most fishermen carry no insurance whatever, either on their capital investment in boats and rigging, or as protection against sickness and accident. It is doubtful whether they could ever afford the premiums charged by private companies. This seems to be a field where the government should step in to provide protection, preferably by setting up institutions on some sort of co-operative basis.

Most fishing communities have very few facilities for recreation, culture, and education. The fisherman's life could be greatly enriched through adult education, and organized recreation programs.

A hopeful development in recent years has been the development of fishermen's co-operatives and credit unions. There are now 91 of these co-operatives operating in Canada with a membership of about 6,500. On the Gaspe Coast two-thirds of the parishes have their co-operative banks, from which hundreds of fishermen have secured loans for the purchase of fishing equipment.

In the realm of social security, fishermen are entitled to at least as much protection against disaster as that afforded to other workingmen. Recent experience has shown that economic co-operation, fostered by adult education, may be the means of helping the Canadian fisherman to build for himself a fuller and richer life.

Seldom too Early-Often too Late!



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Australia Has An Empty Garden Land

BY DAVID ENGLAND

In northern Australia lettuces are grown that weigh over twenty pounds and forty-eight pound watermelons are common. And this fabulously fertile land has a population of less than eight thousand whites in an area of more than a million square miles.

FOR years one of the gravest problems which Australian governments have had to face has been that of what has been disparagingly called the Empire's Cinderella Land—the empty north and dead heart of Australia, a vast territory of a million square miles peopled by fewer than 8,000 whites.

The Japanese threat—now happily receding—has had at least one beneficial result. It has gone far to disprove the theory that this enormous country is useless. Indeed, it may do more than anything else to awaken the dead heart and fill up the empty spaces. Thousands of Australians, who, but for the war, would never have gone there, have come to realize that the usual appellations tacked on to it are misleading and applicable only to certain regions.

In fact some most amazing crops are now being grown there, and the Governor-General and Lady Gowrie, who recently began a tour of the Northern Territory covering several thousands of square miles, are not likely to lack for a salad. And some war-time allotmenteers would gasp in astonishment, too, for lettuces are being grown that weigh over 28 lbs. each! Tomatoes turn the scale at one and a half pounds and a single cabbage often exceeds 20 lbs. A pineapple will grow to 16 lbs. and a watermelon to 48 lbs. All these delicious things, as well as poultry, eggs, and honey are being produced for the troops on land that was once condemned as useless.

Even Desert Blooms

It is well known that during the past three years very rapid developments have taken place in the Northern Territory, especially in and around Darwin. Harbor installations, barracks, aerodromes, and other defence works have sprung up overnight, and large numbers of service personnel have been drafted in. Is it not conceivable that after the war some of these men will return as pioneers to these at present almost unpeopled regions?

It is true that the country is empty, but magnificently empty. Opinions as to its potentialities have varied between condemning it as a desert, and as a country aching for the plough. The truth lies between the two, but even the most desert-like parts have their attraction. Even when they present their most savage and arid aspect at the end, say, of a seven years' drought, they have their peculiar beauty and fascination, and in a good season they are like an Eden.

The very heart has been spoken of as the "Red Centre", and in some ways it is unique on the earth's surface. Over all broods an atmosphere of stillness and great age. It is a wonderland of splendid scenery with mountain ranges, trees, rich vegetation and a peculiar animal and vegetable life. Rainfall is low and surface waters few, but the conditions are not those of the Sahara with drifting sand and exposed black rock.

The word empty is, so far, a true description of the country, but it is certainly not dead. From the Queensland border to the Western Australian border, 600 miles, there are many thousands of square miles of country splendidly grassed and growing edible shrubs. It is a land covered with ti-tree, sandalwood, and other scrub and tall trees of the acacia family. Pandanus palms and wild fig trees grow near water of any kind, and long grasses spring up after rain as if by magic. The mineral wealth is known to be considerable and since the war two new gold fields have been opened up.

Settlement Plan

Too high praise cannot be accorded the pioneers who have gone out into this virgin country—the cattlemen and camel drivers who patrol for months at a time along the rabbit-proof fence that divides Australia from north to south; and such people as the mailman, who has been termed "private secretary and bush lawyer and nurse and doctor and Santa Claus" to the sparse dwellers along his route. The women are magnificent, and when the year before the war a government official went out into these wilds he found a sheep and cattle station of 1,878 square miles—and a woman and daughter managing it! Away in the far West is the Victoria River Downs, in a country which is really part of the territory in question. It is the biggest of its kind in the world, 13,000 square miles, almost as large as Switzerland, and grazes 150,000 cattle.

What are the possibilities of this enormous empty country? The population has doubled in 20 years; and just before the war a modest program of development was proposed with an objective of 15,000 in 10 years, and 40,000 in 25 years. Some believe the country could carry 10,000,000 people. A further plan was to increase the number of sheep from 40,000 to 2,000,000 in a decade, and there is no doubt that from Wyndham, on the west coast, fast steamers handling chilled beef could reach Europe in from 18 to 20 days, so placing Australia on the same footing as the Argentine.

Most tropical products can be grown, and Alice Springs, in the very heart of the country, grows some of the best citrus fruits in the country. It is believed this charming little town has a bright future as a tourist resort, with a perfect winter climate, clear days, and cool to frosty nights, while the country around is fascinating.

A hero to thousands in Great Britain, Group Captain "Sailor" Malan, of South Africa, top-scoring pilot of R.A.F. Fighter Command, is just "daddy" to his three-year-old son.

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THE HITLER WAR

Improving Relations With Russia; Caution in Italy

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

A READER has just phoned, and during the conversation, hoped that I could be more cheerful in my next article. Indeed, it is a curious thing that I, who claim to be temperamentally an optimist and managed to maintain this spirit through the worst days of the war, should feel so depressed as I have done lately, at a time when United Nations offensives were rolling in almost every theatre of war.

This is not pure perversity; although I do not disavow my share of that. I can exult over a real victory with the rest: over a Battle of Britain, an Alamein, a Stalingrad, a Cape Bon, or the wonderful victory of last Spring over the U-boats, whose completeness is not yet fully realized by the general public.

The depression has come partly from the extreme caution which our strategists have displayed in the Mediterranean campaign since last May, though they faced but slight German forces and masses of already defeated Italians, in face of the great urgency of liberating Europe and ending the war, and in contrast to the energetic exertions of the Russians. It has come even more from the dilatoriness, if not ineptitude, of our political leaders in dealing with pressing European problems; and in particular the evidence that our relations with Russia were rapidly deteriorating.

In short it was due to a growing apprehension that while we were undoubtedly winning the war, we had already begun to lose the peace. And if this were so, and all of our elected leaders could not avert it, or did not understand it, what could one unimportant commentator do? But I can reassure my telephonic friend (whose primary concern was, in any case, to sell me insurance): I can be more cheerful this week.

Do Commentators Count?

Perhaps the united voice of commentators in Britain and America—each representing thousands of enlightened citizens with whom he is in contact personally or through correspondence, and living in general much closer to the people than do the diplomats—*has* had some effect. At any rate, long-delayed political decisions such as the recognition of the French Committee and the admission of Russia to our Mediterranean policies have been taken, and further and wider political discussions with Russia have been begun.

Now, as is almost always the case when one is in action, things do not look so bad. The many reasons which Russia has to persevere in seeking a solid arrangement with Britain and the United States, in spite of her bitter disappointment over our failure to divert 50 German divisions to a western front—which her strategists believed would have allowed them to win final victory this year—again appear far more cogent than any considerations which could urge her to a separate peace with Germany.

The heavy work at Quebec, it seems quite clear, was never intended to be more than military. But the leading political figures there appear to have been impressed by the urgency of the French, Italian, German and Russian questions and to have agreed on the main lines to be pursued.

Parleys With Russia

The French question has been settled, to the not-too-great dissatisfaction of the Committee in Algiers. The matter of admitting Russia to our Mediterranean councils was quickly regulated by a meeting between Eden, Winant and Maisky. Now the whole broad question of agreement with Russia on the German, Eastern European, military occupation and other questions is being approached, though this will require a good deal of time, and spade work comparable to, but slower than, the military staff work performed at Quebec.

While Churchill and Roosevelt consult on high policy in Washington, Eden and Cadogan, Molotoff, Maisky and Litvinoff, Hull, Harriman and Winant will work out the details of the agreement. If a meeting of the three heads of state should be achieved, it will be for ratification of what has been achieved, rather than negotiation—though one or two points may well require final discussion by the Big Three.

One important topic of our negotiations with Russia, as Mr. Churchill implied in his speech last week, will be the Balkans. In advance of our military action there, it would be desirable to clarify to the Russians our political intentions, and agree on spheres of influence. If one reads Mr. Churchill's words as carefully as he undoubtedly wrote them, it appears that he concedes Russia a predominant interest in Bulgaria, but wishes to keep Yugoslavia and Greece in our sphere.

The Bulgarian people, he notes, "owe their liberation and existence as a nation to Russia". Our salutations go to the heroic Greek and Yugoslav peoples, whom we confidently expect will soon be free to "live their own lives and decide their own destiny", while we also hope to see their kings restored to their thrones "by the free choice of their liberated peoples."

Besides the better turn in our relations with Russia, or shall we say the evident determination of our leaders to seek a better turn, there is also a very heartening echo from Governor Dewey of the wish expressed at Harvard on Monday by Mr. Churchill that the close working alliance of Britain and the United States be not broken up immediately the war is over. Mr. Churchill said he was not qualified to judge whether this would become a party question in the United States, and here we have an answer from one of the leading Republican contestants for the Presidency. Mr. Willkie's stand on this subject is already well known.

A political problem of lesser magnitude than what we are to do with Germany, or whether we are to win an agreement with Russia or retain our alliance with the United States, but nevertheless pressing, is what sort of terms we are prepared to give Italy, to get her out of the war. As our troops advance slowly up the Italian toe, Rome Radio speaks out more plainly each day in favor of a separate peace, and complains that the phrase "Unconditional Surrender' gives them nothing to work on.

If we want Italy out of the war it is, to say the least, highly unimaginative, to merely go on demanding unconditional surrender. For we will grant the Italians certain terms. General Eisenhower has, in fact, already done so. Four days after Mussolini's removal he promised the Italians an honorable peace and a

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"mild and beneficent occupation", on the sole condition that they end all aid to the Germans. "We are coming as liberators", he said; and we will return home the hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners we hold, if the Italians do not allow our prisoners to be carried off to Germany.

Italy's Frontiers

President Roosevelt added slightly to this the next day, when in his press conference he declared that if the Italians laid down their arms, the United Nations would deal with anyone who had not been a member of the Fascist Government, and who could prevent anarchy. It might be a King, or a Prime Minister, or a Mayor who could serve these ends, he said. He then recalled that the Atlantic Charter had proclaimed the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government. Mr. Churchill a few days earlier had promised "a respectable place in a new and rescued Europe."

At this time, it is believed that the Italian authorities were seeking as the main condition of peace a guarantee that Italy would not be used as a base for further operations against Germany—a condition imposed on them by the Germans, no doubt, as well as by their own desires, and one which we certainly would never grant. But in the last few days Rome Radio has come around to a final bargaining point: will we guarantee Italy the frontiers of 1919?

There is still no hint as to our answer to this question, though probably the new "Mediterranean Commission" formed this past week to include Russia in our negotiations is working on just such problems.

Actually it does not seem likely that much territory will be sliced off Metropolitan Italy. Fiume she did not hold in 1919, and Trieste might go as well to Yugoslavia. Pantellaria she is unlikely to get back. The Dodecanese, seized from Turkey in 1912, are likely to go to Greece, as they are inhabited by Greeks. Neither Ethiopia nor Albania come in question; but it is probable that, under some international arrangement, or with certain guarantees, Italy will regain access to her colonies in Eritrea and Libya.

Meanwhile our troops are advancing up the Long Italian boot, and from early indications it appears as though the Italian troops stationed in the south would fight no more, and the Germans had cleared out, after carrying out demolition work which will make our progress extremely slow, unless we are to make further landings higher up.

So far, our progress has been characterized by an exceptional caution and the reports that we have not been met by a single shell or bomb, or found any enemy to fight, leave one with the feeling that we could have landed sooner, could press forward faster, could afford in this situation to improvise a little, instead of preparing everything so meticulously.

Lack of Boldness

Frankly speaking, our effort does not seem to have behind it the urgency which one senses in the Russian campaign, or anything like the follow-up dash which we showed after Alamein. When one considers the huge forces which we have massed in the Mediterranean, and our overwhelming air and sea superiority, and on the other side the anguish of the waiting millions in Europe whom our propaganda is again encouraging to expect early liberation, it just doesn't seem that we are getting on fast enough.

Back in the desperate days we had boldness, the boldness of Wavell's offensive against a many times superior enemy, of Auchinleck's boldly conceived leap to Tobruk, which failed chiefly because of an under-sized tank gun, or of the epic commando raid on St. Nazaire. Now that we have the initiative, and the equipment, and domination of the air and sea, and are facing a defeated and broken Italy, surely in Heaven's name it is a time for boldness.

When, after the first fortnight of the Sicilian campaign the enemy there was condemned to defeat and we held Syracuse, Augusta and Palermo, could we not have overleaped the Messina corner, pinched off the toe of Italy, and trapped the three German divisions which later escaped?

It is very much to be hoped that the coming days or weeks will see such bold forward steps along the Italian coast, which with its main roads and railways clinging to the sea, is glaringly open to commando attack and landings constantly in the enemy's rear, as the Japs did so effectively in Malaya.

Donbas Regained

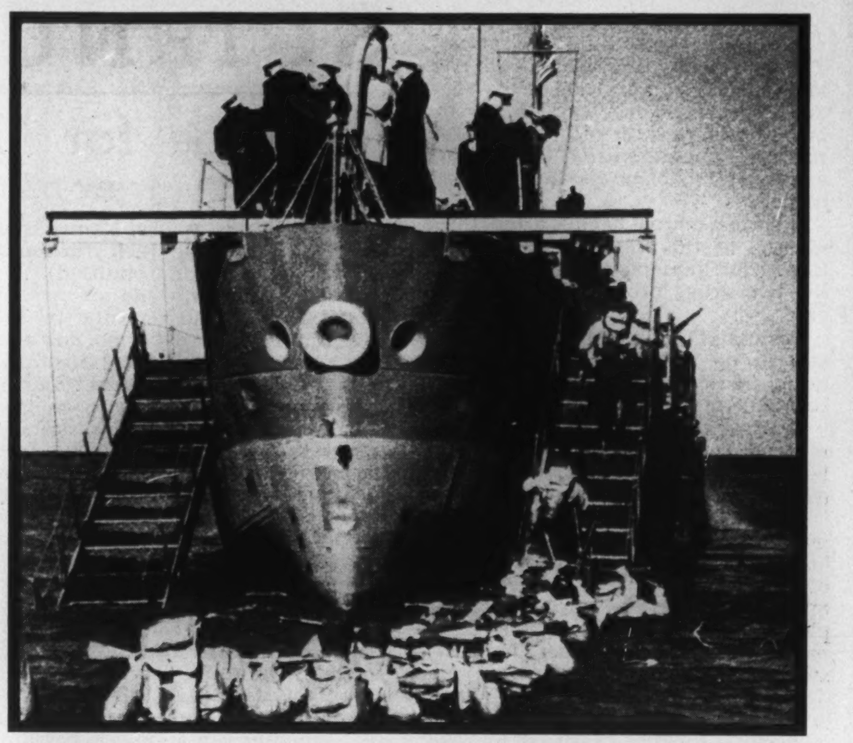
The Russian offensive has now gained full momentum, and it would seem that only early fall rains could prevent the Red Army from reaching the Dnieper. Most promising recent advance is that on the middle of the front, to Konotop. The extension of this salient to the northward ought to successfully undercut the German position in Bryansk, stubbornly defended against all frontal attacks.

In the Donets salient, while the Germans seem to have held up the "roof" quite firmly, and thus prevented complete disaster, by stemming the Soviet advance on Poltava, and also on Lozovaya, the rapid withdrawal from the eastern end, around Stalino, looks like an admission that this whole region, one of Germany's most important conquests in all her campaigns in Europe, is lost. Still, it is important to note that very few German prisoners are claimed, and if this be not exactly a "voluntary" withdrawal, it is a planned and fairly successful one.

Russia's successes have undoubtedly been greatly aided by the massive destruction of German war industry and hampering of transport by the RAF, RCAF and USAAF big bombers. Three attacks have now been carried out in the Battle of Berlin, with a gratifying dimunition of loss: from 58 in the first raid to 47 in the second, and 22 in the third. The latter was admittedly smaller, but much the most concentrated attack of the three.

During recent days there has also been issued the score of the great Fortress raid on Regensburg and Schweinfurt on August 17th, first anniversary of the USAAF. 59 Fortresses were lost in the double raid, but no fewer than 340 German fighters shot out of the air by the bombers and their escorts, not counting those destroyed by the Forts which did not come back to report. The total might therefore conceivably run to 400; but even at 340 this is much the greatest air battle of the war, if not the most crucial.

Unique methods of defence are reported by both our day and night raiders, and all in all, there is much interesting material on the air war, which I hope to put together into an early article.



Troops board the new and improved type of infantry landing craft which were employed in landings on the Italian mainland. Built in the United States from Anglo-American designs, they have many special features. In place of the ramps there are laddered gangways which are dropped as the craft run into shallow water. Troops can then pour down both sides.

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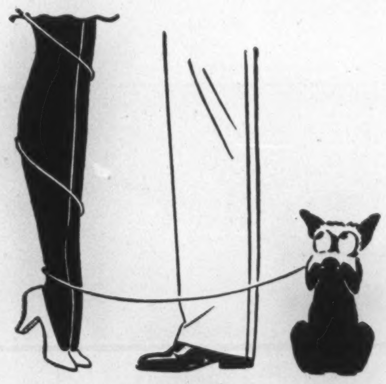

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SCIENCE FRONT

Hope for "Polio" Victims

BY DYSON CARTER

A THIRTEEN-year-old girl. Poliomyelitis—"infantile paralysis". The whole body involved. Severe pain and tenderness. Paralysis of the arms and legs, rigid contraction of the back, chest, leg, arm, foot and hand muscles. Quite unable to use her arms, sit up, or even turn over in bed.

Treatment was begun after three months in this condition, using the Kenny hot foments. And in addition, the two drugs prostigmine and atropine.

Results: The patient can turn over and sit up with ease. She uses her arms. Muscular contraction greatly relaxed. A very marked recovery.

A seventeen-year-old girl. Six months a polio victim. Paralysis of left arm, shoulder. Contraction and deformity of hand, very painful.

She received an injection of prostigmine and atropine. Within one hour, the six-months-old deformity of the hand had completely disappeared! Continued drug therapy, plus Kenny foments, gave striking hand, wrist and shoulder improvement in two weeks.

An eight-year-old boy. Polio had left him with paralysis of both legs, a back deformity, serious involvement of muscles of abdomen, neck and back. Impossible for him to sit up, turn over, or even raise his head.

He was given prostigmine and atropine for three weeks, Kenny treatment for only one week (discontinued because of skin condition).

The patient then could sit up without assistance, turn easily in bed, raise himself with his arms, and after just forty-eight hours of treatment he was able to lift his head! Marked improvement in many muscles, back deformity much reduced.

Such is the astonishing news from Doctors Herman Kabat and Miland Knapp of the University of Minnesota. Many more cases could be cited. Almost ninety per cent of the patients showed improvement.

THE very great importance of the Kabat and Knapp discovery should be clearly understood. The treatment is not a "cure" for infantile paralysis. It is a radical new approach to the relief of disastrous polio crippling, an approach based on the Kenny theory. The tests reported here are among the very first experiments. There is hope that the method, now being widely studied, will lead to a completely new therapy for this dread disease.

Now let us see what grounds there are for such optimism. Of course, we don't have to frown sceptically at any treatment that will enable a crippled girl to bend over and touch the floor with her knees straight for the first time in sixteen months! Still, it is well to see why the K & K method is probably just a beginning.

For a long time it has been known that infantile paralysis leaves its victims with three types of injury. There is abnormal, often extreme muscular tension. There is muscle contraction, causing deformities. And there is frequently a disturbance of muscle coordination, leading to incorrect movements, helplessness. All these effects stem from damages to "the spinal cord" . . . and we put that in quotes because medical science has no accurate knowledge of what poliomyelitis actually does to the complex mass of nerves, neurons, gray matter, synapses, myoneural junctions and other marvellous tissues within the spine.

UNTIL the Kenny treatment came along, the nerve damage of polio victims was supposed to be irreparable, incurable, like the loss of a finger. That is why the treatment was fought so stubbornly, for it disagreed with theory, and many doctors have still to understand the ABC of scientific method: experimental practice always has and always will supersede any theory or law. It is on the basis of the Kenny approach that Kabat and Knapp made their discovery. They decided that if polio symptoms could be banished in some cases, by the Kenny method, then there could not be permanent nerve damage. Hence there might be a direct treatment.

They tried prostigmine. This is a terribly potent chemical which science has been cautiously testing for several years. They tried this drug because it has achieved remarkable results in another serious (rare) disease called myasthenia gravis, the symptoms of which are greatly weakened muscles. A study of the effects convinced Kabat and Knapp that prostigmine acted upon certain nerve terminals controlling the action of muscles.

At first, they ran into trouble because prostigmine gives many patients certain unpleasant symptoms. This was overcome by adding the drug atropine. Atropine has nothing to do with improving polio victims' muscles. It simply removes completely the undesired effects of prostigmine. Something like adding sweet syrup to a bitter medicine; no harm is done, and the stuff is easier to take.

The two researchers immediately observed that prostigmine relaxes muscle tension. It greatly lessens pain. It decreases or eliminates deformities and lack of muscular coordination. And finally, it actually increases muscular strength. But one striking fact is that the drug brings about these effects to a very different degree on different muscles in the same patient. There is no regularity of effect, and no explanation as yet. It indicates that the prostigmine treatment is still experimental.

ALL that is known now is that the drug affects the spinal cord. That it relieves the symptoms of polio in nearly every case, in varying degree. That it helps not only "fresh" acute cases of the disease, but also chronic cases of long standing. It is probably the most important discovery ever made in the fight against infantile paralysis. It opens the way for tests with other chemicals, including new substances that will be made to order once the biochemists start giving prostigmine a cross-examination.

Polio is on the rampage again. This autumn may see an all-time record of victims in North America. Some regions already have twice the peak number of cases recorded last year.

Certainly the Kenny treatment and prostigmine are heartening advances. But we are still peering in a blackout when it comes to seeing polio attack. How does the disease produce its fearsome injuries? The work of Kabat and Knapp proves that we know nothing here . . . period. How is the disease spread? Again we score zero. What is the disease? A virus.

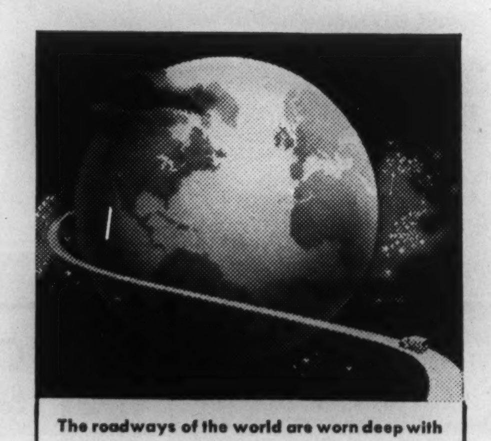
Here we are on firmer ground. A virus is a disease-causing unit, so small that two hundred or so clumped together would equal the size of a red blood cell. Viruses are "alive" only when they are living like parasites, on their host. They can "die" and remain dormant indefinitely, to come alive again under suitable conditions. Some viruses are highly valuable, such as the cow pox virus which grows in infected cows and vaccinates humans against small pox. But as for the polio virus, we have no idea how it travels, why it is dormant in winter, or where it holes up.

IN FACT until a few months ago the virus of infantile paralysis was pretty much theory. But now Dr. E. Racker of the Harlem Hospital has tracked it down almost to the point of being able to make it in test tubes!

The Negro researcher has obtained crystals of a chemical which, when injected into mice, produce poliomyelitis symptoms. The chemical closely resembles a protein molecule (as all viruses do). It was obtained from the brains of mice infected with polio.

Dr. Racker is cautious. He believes that his crystals may simply be proteins containing a considerable amount of the actual virus. This is not very important, because the discovery definitely gives a highly valuable research material. For a long time doctors have hunted for some way of making a polio vaccine. They've been handicapped by lack of concentrated virus. The extracts so far available have contained too little virus and too much foreign matter to be safe and effective. Dr. Racker's crystalline protein may be the answer. With it many animals can be infected, and the search for a preventive vaccine will be hastened.

In the meantime, all eyes in the clinics will be turned to prostigmine.



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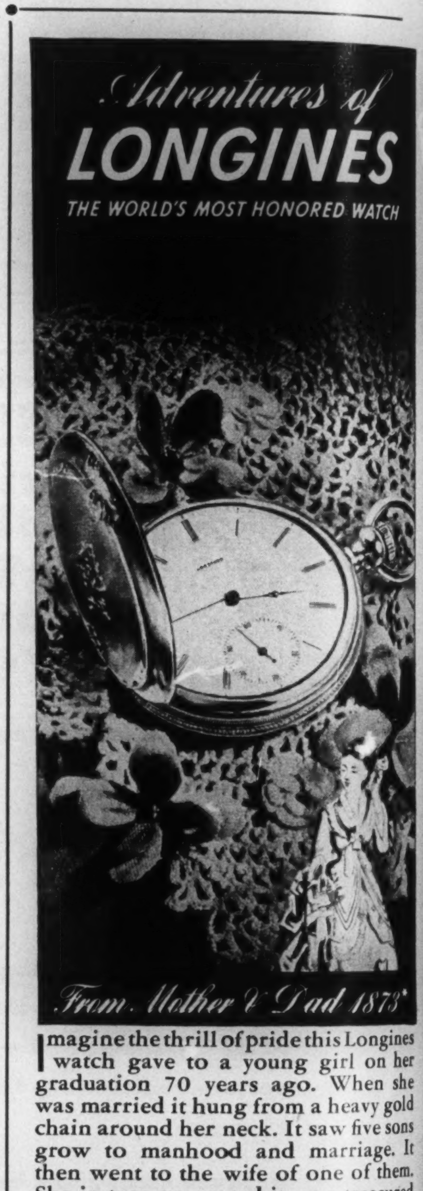

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The New Bishop of Calgary

BY O. R. ROWLEY

The See of Calgary (Anglican) has a new Bishop. The Right Rev. Harry Richard Ragg, M.A., was elected in June and consecrated just a few weeks ago. The new Bishop has been a devoted worker for the cause of religion in Canada since 1914, when he came to the Dominion from England, and he also has been a strong citizen. Among other offices he holds at the moment is that of President of the Calgary Kiwanis Club.

THE Right Rev. Harry Richard Ragg, M.A. (Cantab.), D.D., third and present Bishop of Calgary, comes of a family which, for centuries, lived in the Midlands of England. Born Sunday, January 6th, 1889, at Edgbaston, Eng., he is the youngest son of the late Frank Hugh and Priscilla Ann (Butler) Ragg. His father was manager of Lloyd's Bank, at Great Bridge, Kidderminster, and finally Coventry. His mother came from a well-known Birmingham family of manufacturing jewellers. It is interesting to note that three generations ago, on his father's side, and two on his mother's side, both families were Quakers.

When eight years old, "Dick" Ragg was taken by his mother, a lady of fine intellect and devotion, to a missionary meeting. He then determined to enter the ministry of the Church. Two saintly vicars, Canon Sydney Phillips of St. Mary's, Kidderminster, and Canon F. M. Beaumont of Holy Trinity, Coventry, and a second cousin, Rev. W. H. Murray Ragg, headmaster of Hereford Cathedral School, gave him much encouragement and were great influences in his spiritual development. At ten, he went to his first boarding school at Hartlebury, in which village stood Hartlebury Castle, the residence of the Bishop of Worcester. Three years later he entered Hereford School, an ancient Cathedral foundation dating back to 1365. He played on the cricket, football and hockey teams, and for two years was captain of the latter team, and school prefect. In his final year he was head of the School House, and Captain of Boats and Football. In 1908, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, obtained a place in the University athletic team, and for three years won the Full Blue for 100 yards against Oxford. He graduated from Cambridge in 1911, with an ordinary B.A. in History and Theology, took his M.A. in 1915, and in 1939, St. John's College, Winnipeg, conferred upon him, the degree *jure dignitatis* of Doctor of Divinity, in recognition of his services to the Church in Western Canada.

The Right Rev. Harry Richard Ragg

On leaving Cambridge he took a theological course at Bishop's Hostel, Liverpool, where he formed a lasting friendship with the Bishop of Liverpool, the late Right Rev. F. J. Chavasse, by whom he was ordained deacon on Trinity Sunday, June 2nd, 1912 and priest on Trinity Sunday, May 18th, 1913. Both ordinations took place in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Liverpool, then the only completed portion of the Cathedral.

Served in B.C.

Coming to Canada in 1914, he was appointed by the Bishop of New Westminster (De Pencier) as vicar of Fruitvale, B.C., a mission, which included Salmo, Ymir, Waneta, the Pend' Oreille Valley, Meadows, and the mining area of Sheep Creek. Services were held in the churches at Fruitvale and Salmo, and at other points in schools, farm houses, and hotel dining rooms. There was no horse and rig for the missionary, no Sunday trains, so he walked the railway track from one point to another, with his pack of robes and books on his back.

After a year of untiring devotion at Fruitvale, he became Rector of Trail, B.C., where he won the affection of his parishioners not only because of his geniality and large heart, but because he was a true parish priest. During an epidemic of influenza, when he served also as nurse, comforter and school teacher, he won the lasting gratitude of the whole community, for his services were rendered to all, and as a work of humanity.

Becoming rector of Chilliwack, B.C., in 1920, he served five years, and, as in Trail, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. There was something about the man which made people feel better for having talked with him.

All Saints' parish, Winnipeg, one of the largest and most important in the Archdiocese of Rupert's Land, became vacant in 1925. Mr. Ragg was appointed rector. It was a signal honor for one so young, and a wonderful opportunity for service. Early in his rectorship, he undertook the erection of the present All Saints', a handsome edifice of Gothic design, which with rectory and parish hall cost almost $180,000. In addition to his parish duties he was Honorary Chaplain of the Provincial Jail, Association Padre of Toc H, and a member of the executive, the pension and the social service committees of the Diocese of Rupert's Land.

In 1932 he was appointed Dean of Calgary and Rector of the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer. In those dual positions his work had large and permanent results. The sanctuary was redecorated, the organ rebuilt and enlarged, and the interior of the Pro-Cathedral, as well as Paget Hall, completely restored. A Lady Chapel, a memorial to the late Henry and Eleanor Tomkins, benefactors of the parish, was erected. The deanery was purchased and made free of debt. All missionary and diocesan assessments were paid in full. Social service was not exalted above worship, nor was the parish house brought into prominence at the expense of the altar.

Dean Ragg was a delegate to the General Synods held at London, Kingston, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, and represented successively the Dioceses of New Westminster, Rupert's Land and Calgary. He has been a member of the Executive Council of that body since 1930, and for some years Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land.

Son a Curate

In October 1941, Dean Ragg was elected to the See of Cariboo but declined. On June 15, 1943, he was elected to the See of Calgary, to succeed the Right Rev. L. R. Sherman, D.D., who became Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, and by whom he was consecrated, assisted by the Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, D.D., formerly Bishop of Montreal, and the Bishops of Brandon (Thomas), Saskatoon (Hallam), Qu'Appelle (Knowles), Saskatchewan (Martin), New Westminster (Heathcote), Edmonton (Barfoot), and the Right Rev. H. H. Daniels, D.D., Bishop of Montana, U.S.A., on August 24, at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, Calgary. Later the same day he was enthroned Bishop of Calgary (third).

On December 2, 1914, Mr. Ragg was married to Winifred Mary, younger daughter of Ernest Groves of Armstrong, B.C., now of Vancouver, and granddaughter of the late Sir John Groves of Weymouth, Eng. They had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son is curate of the Ashstead Parish, Surrey, Eng. The second son died when about five years of age, the third, a student for holy orders, is now with the R.C.A.F., whilst the youngest son has definitely decided to take holy orders. Both daughters are graduates of St. Hilda's School for Girls, Calgary.

The Bishop of Calgary has been a member of the I.O.O.F. for many years and for two years was Grand Chaplain for British Columbia. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and President of the Calgary Kiwanis Club. A churchman of the best Anglican type, a well set up, vigorous, wholesome-looking six footer, courteous, of deep spirituality, and high moral qualities, he is devoted to his work, is loved by his people, and respected by his fellow citizens.

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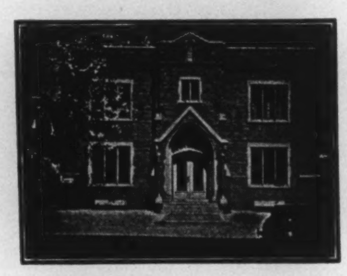

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Next General Manager of the C.B.C.?

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THERE'S simply no use of listeners sidling up to us and whispering "Now, who is going to be the general manager of the CBC?" We don't know. We have it on reliable authority that Dr. James S. Thomson, who was loaned by his university for a year, is not seeking a second term. Most frequently mentioned as his successor is Dr. Augustin Frigon, assistant general manager. Dr. Frigon would be an admirable choice, but we are not so sure that Western Canada or the maritimes would endorse his appointment.

Reginald Brophy, of the Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal, who was mentioned as a likely appointee at the time of Gladstone Murray's appointment, has been suggested again, but the question is being asked "Can the CBC pay enough money to attract him?" Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., who has more recently been assistant on Empire matters to the British Ministry of Information, has been named, but on more than one occasion he has said that the job of general manager wouldn't interest him. It would, those in the know say, if the jobs of chairman of the Board and general manager were combined, and Mr. Brockington could occupy both positions.

The name of Ernest L. Bushnell, program superviser of the CBC, has again been mentioned as a "hopeful." Bushnell would make a capable general manager. He has a frank, blunt honesty that everybody admires. He has shrewd judgment. He knows radio inside out and backwards. But our guess is that Bushnell will not get the job, because there are probably others who would like the post more than he would, and who stand more closely with those who have the power to appoint the new general manager. But whoever is appointed will have no easy task to fill the shoes of Dr. Thomson. It is generally agreed that he has performed his duties with surprising ability and dexterity.

THE CBC has lost two of its key executives, George Taggart and Rupert Lucas. Taggart, who was assistant to Ernest L. Bushnell, is going into private radio production work. Lucas has already left for New York where he will engage in broadcasting for a prominent advertising agency. His place, as director of drama, will be temporarily taken by Andrew Allan, formerly of Toronto, more recently of Vancouver, who has won national praise for his dramatic productions on the air.

George Taggart, like Lucas, was a pioneer in Canadian radio. He was with the CBC and the Radio Commission that preceded it since 1933. Lucas began broadcasting 14 years ago with CKNC, in Toronto. Some of his outstanding productions were "Forgotten Footsteps," "Theatre of Freedom," "Whiteoaks of Jalna", and several Victory Loan shows. Taggart more recently has been working almost wholly for the National War Finance Committee, directing shows which stirred up the whole country to buy Victory Bonds and war savings certificates.

The CBC will not easily replace these two Canadians who have seen radio grow up from infancy. Canadian listeners who have enjoyed the entertainment provided by them will wish them well in their new fields.

MORGAN BEATTY, NBC reporter in London, England, for the past eight months, has just returned to this side of the water on leave. He reports that British morale is still strong and gaining with each allied victory. Morale in Germany is not yet broken, he says, "but it's getting spotty. In fact, after each R.A.F. and American air-raid, the spots become larger."

Beatty claims that the Quebec conference was to decide whether to launch an all-out concentrated invasion of the European continent, which Stalin has been demanding, and which may entail great loss in life to the Allies, or to continue the slow strangulation of the Axis through air power.

Beatty did a good job of reporting while in London. He is one of the ablest of radio reporters.

SPEAKING of radio reporters, CBC officials are praising the work of Peter Stursberg. Little was known of him while he was in Canada. He toured Canada with Frank Willis when they made the series "Our Canada." He was chosen to go to Africa, and was among the few who crossed over to Sicily with the Canadians. He has done a good job of reporting. Matthew H. Halton, of Pincher Creek, was unlucky enough to arrive in Africa after the Canadians had been withdrawn from Sicily.

Canadian broadcasters now in Sicily, or perhaps on the toe of Italy, include Stursberg, Halton and Andrew Cowan, and it wouldn't surprise us if Gregory Clark did a little broadcasting. Clark has arrived to join his colleague, Fred Griffin.

RADIO hasn't been quite the same since Amos 'n' Andy left the airwaves, and listeners will rejoice to learn that the two comedians will return to the air on Friday, Oct. 8, in a new half-hour show, to be presented before a studio audience as well as over extensive networks.

A soap company, Lever Brothers, is sponsoring the pair. The president of NBC, Niles Trammell, who is a personal friend of Amos 'n' Andy, personally made the announcement of the return of the comics. NBC was only three years old 14 years ago, when Amos 'n' Andy came upon the scene. They caught on immediately. In millions of homes their names and antics became popular.

We are not at all sure about the return to the airwaves of Fred Allen. There is talk, in an article in Esquire, by Gilbert Seldes, that Allen may retire. More likely, his sponsor has not renewed his contract and he is waiting for a good offer. Radio wouldn't be half as bright on Sunday nights without Fred Allen. Seldes likens his humor to that of Mark Twain, George Ade, Ring Lardner and Finley Peter Dunne.

"He assumes the existence of a mind in his listeners," Seldes continues.

Which is just about the nicest compliment a radio star can pay his listeners.

Six of the world's leading Churchmen are scheduled to talk in a new CBC series on Saturday nights. The Most Rev. and Right Hon. William Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, opened the series last week when he discussed the nature of the European crisis. Second speaker is Dr. Hutchison Cockburn, ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland. Dr. Nathanial Micklem, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, is to be third speaker, with Dr. J. H. Oldham and Dr. Thomas Williams succeeding speakers. Dr. William Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council, was to be the final speaker, but news of his death came a week ago, a shock to world churchmen.

Nobody has asked us to name our favorite programs, but we're going to name "Vox Pop," "Truth and Consequences" and "Information please," for a start. There are many others. But for sheer entertainment that keeps listeners laughing and sometimes crying, these three programs win our commendation. Certainly "Vox Pop" ought to be given a medal for preserving morale among the servicemen. "Truth and Consequences" recently borrowed Milton Cross in a laugh-rousing stunt which took an opera singer to a barber shop, blindfolded, where he sang opera in the belief that he was singing at the Metropolitan Opera House. As for "Information, please," it still holds a front place on our radio.

Among the new programs: A BBC man, Geoffrey Bridson, is in Chicago, doing a series on how Chicago looks to a Britisher, and Arthur Sinclair, of Toronto, portrayed the part of an Englishman on the first program. . . Dick Powell has returned to CBS in a new variety show heard Saturdays . . . John Gunther, who covered the Sicilian campaign, moved to Turkey when that drive finished and broadcast from Istanbul.

Gossip about radio: Gladys Swarthout and Deems Taylor have returned to the Sunday programs. . . Edward R. Murrow is described as "the best diplomat in reporter's clothing," in an article in "Coronet" . . . fiddler Dave Rubinoff and Hildegarde have been visiting "Lower Basin Street" . . . that guy Sinatra must have a wonderful press agent . . . Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen are going to England, if they haven't already left . . . Xavier Cugat has opened a new Saturday morning program, and we wish we didn't have to work. . . Kay Kyser has left on a national tour to promote the sale of war bonds. . . Bob Hope is heading for home after successful appearances in Africa. . . Jack Benny, last time seen, was in Algiers. . . Kate Smith is returning with a full hour show on Oct 1. . . George and Gracie Allen spent their eight weeks holiday visiting army and navy camps. . .

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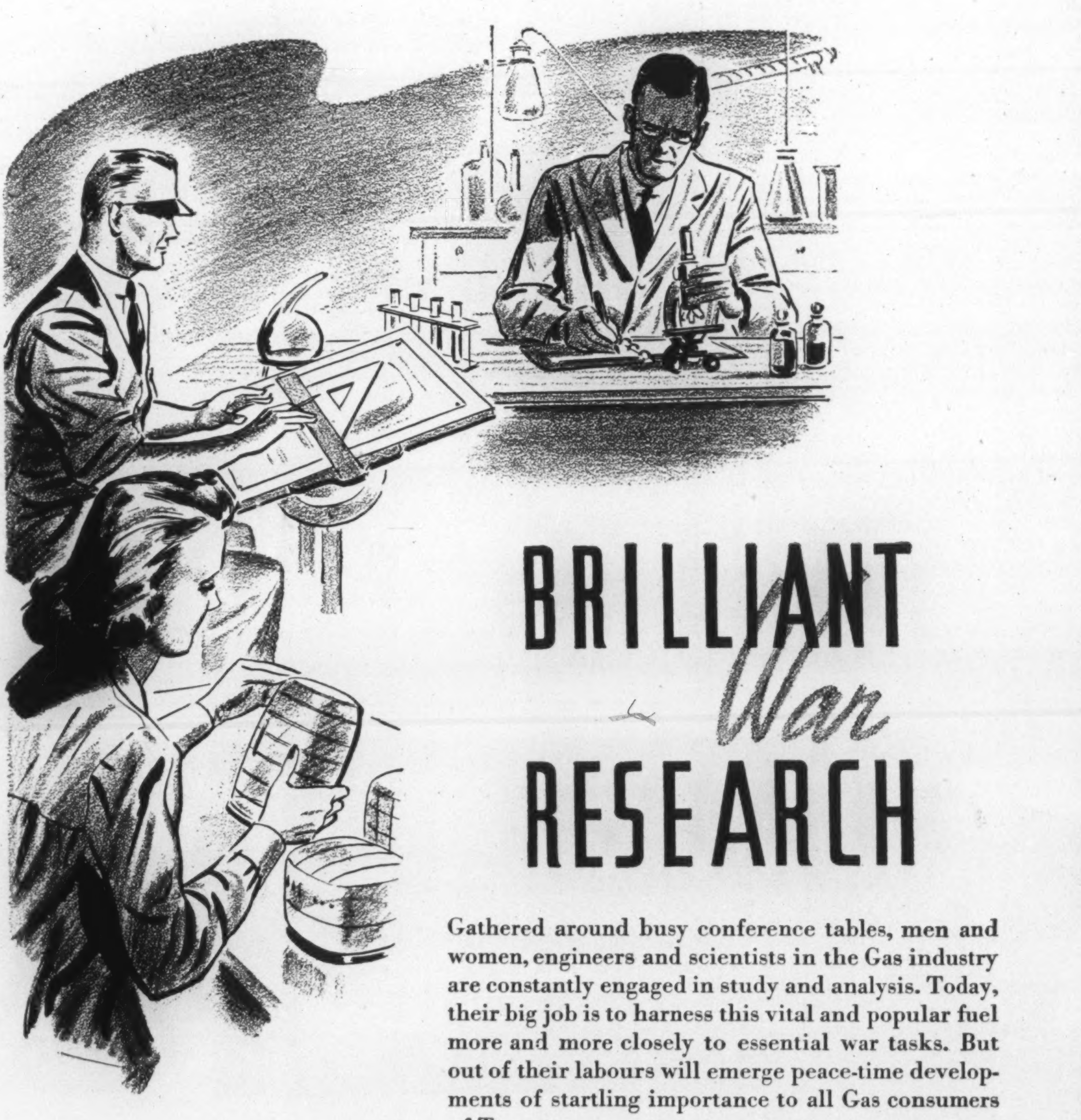

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THE LONDON LETTER

Take a Title and the Law'll Be With You

BY P. O'D.

IF A man sticks on his chest a war-ribbon to which he is not entitled, he stands a very good chance of being had up for it and fined or even sent to jail. That is an offence under the Army Act; and there are always plenty of military precisians about to ask awkward questions. He is not likely to get away with it very long, and magistrates are apt to take rather a severe view of the matter.

You might think that it would be even more difficult for a man to flaunt a bogus title with impunity, but apparently it is not so. Odd as it may seem, you are much less apt to be caught; and there is nothing the authorities can do to you when you are caught. So far as the law is concerned, a bogus title is merely a childish exhibition of human vanity—unless, of course, the title should be used as a means of getting money. But there is nothing to prevent a man using it to get a wife, for instance.

Recently the Standing Council of the Baronetage notified the Home Office of its concern at the increase in the assumption of bogus titles—mostly knighthoods and baronetcies. Not many bogus Earls or Lords—that is much too dangerous—but any number of Sirs and even Barts. strutting brazenly about with no claim whatever to these honorific designations. And quite often marrying socially ambitious young women, whose families take the obvious precaution of looking up the official lists only when it is too late. Your true snob is a trusting creature.

The Standing Council asks that something should be done about it. But all the Home Office will promise is that, when cases of this sort are brought to its attention, it will insert a notice in The London Gazette to say that the title is bogus. Which is about as effective as writing it in Sanskrit and burying it in some handy churchyard. There must be people who read The London Gazette, but outside military people on the watch for promotions never yet have I met one.

The well-known English circus family of Sangers adopted rather an amusing way of getting around this difficulty of titles. They christened all the sons Lord—Lord George Sangers, Lord Alfred Sangers, and so on down the line. This sort of thing is much commoner in the United States where baptismal peers, if I may so describe them, are plentiful, Earls, Dukes, and even Kings. But it is sufficiently uncommon in England for most of the patrons of the Sangers Circus—now, alas, laid up somewhere for the duration—to believe that it was run by noblemen with a genial fancy for trained animals and equestriennes. No one, so far as I am aware, has ever felt called upon to put anything in The London Gazette about it.

Tradition Rules the House

That queer place the House of Commons—for it is a queer place, in spite of all its ancient dignity and power—has many odd customs. Some of the oddest concern the place where a Member may sit. In theory he may sit anywhere. There are no formally allotted places. All he has to do is to place his card on a seat before prayers. There is no constitutional reason why he shouldn't pick Mr. Churchill's, for that matter. But in actual practice there are all sorts of rules which are quite rigidly enforced. Those who break them soon find out.

The other day Sir Richard Acland, head of the new Commonwealth Party of two—or it may even be three Members now—decided to address the House from the Opposition Front Bench. He got the sort of reception which is apt to deter almost anybody from repeating the experiment. The House has its own way of enforcing its rules, whether written or unwritten. And yet as head of an Opposition Party, however small, there would seem to be some justification for his attempt. But logic has little to do with the customs of Parliament.

The queerest thing about the Opposition Front Bench is that most of the seats on it are taken up by ex-Ministers, who obviously are not in opposition at all. For instance, the other day in the Lords, where the rules are much the same, Lord Brabazon, as ex-Minister for Aircraft Production, addressed the House from the Opposition Bench. He said it was an inspiration to him to see the faces of His Majesty's Government for once, instead of always looking at the backs of their heads. A good many ex-Ministers in the House of Commons seem to feel the same way about it—Mr. Lloyd George among them.

Sir Richard Acland's excuse for his endeavor to muscle-in was that he found it an advantage to have the Despatch Box to lean on and arrange his notes. And there is no doubt that it is an advantage. Members have no desks—not even a bit of a shelf such as a pew in church might offer. They have to keep their notes in their hat or their hand—or their head, if they are able. Rather a handicap, but probably part of the old House of Commons feeling against lengthy notes.

There is even a rule—unwritten, I suppose, like most of the others—against reading a speech. But it is a rule which unfortunately is not very strictly enforced these days. The result is that a good many speeches are longer-winded and a good deal more boring than they might otherwise be. The House of Commons, as I said before, may be a queer place, but there's a lot of good sense behind most of its odd customs.

Shootin' Is Shot In War

Here and there in Scotland the guns are banging away—not the sort of guns most people think of nowadays, but the good old-fashioned 12-bore—and the grouse are tumbling down into the bonnie purple heather. The quality of the shooting is high, but the numbers are low, and so are the profits. The shooting, in fact, is being done by the hired men—paid to do the sort of thing for which in happier days sporting plutocrats handed over bullion in hefty bales! There is sorrow among the lairds.

The King has once again leased the moors in the neighborhood of Balmoral, and will probably do some shooting. But the ordinary "guns", who used to be hurrying north just now by the hundred, can only think wistfully of the purple hills and the drifting mist and the grouse zooming up out of it. No time, no money, no ammunition, no petrol—after all, you can't shoot grouse from the window of the train. And the lairds—well, the poor lairds are probably thinking of the rentals they should be getting, and cursing Hitler.

The worst of it is that you can't even leave the grouse alone. They have to be shot—too many to survive, I suppose—and if you can't get someone to pay to shoot them, you must do it yourself, or pay someone to do it for you. Eh, laddie, but it's a grim "Twelfth" the noo!

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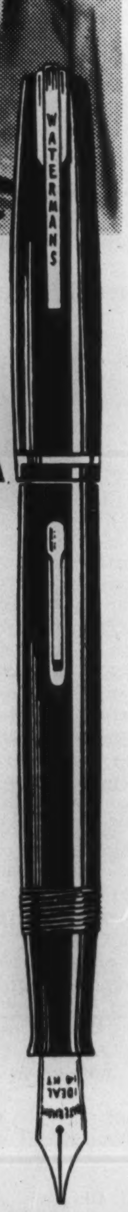

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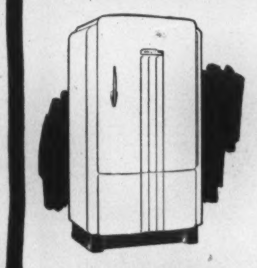

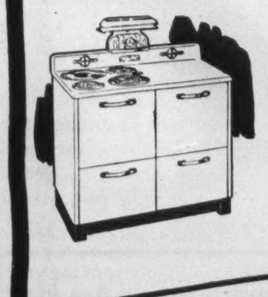

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4 cupfuls of lightly toasted bread cubes
1½ cupfuls of cooked prunes, chopped coarsely
1½ cupfuls of chopped raw cooking apples
½ teaspoonful of salt
1 cupful of prune juice
¾ cupful of water
¾ cupful of sugar
½ teaspoonful of cinnamon
2 teaspoonfuls of butter

Place half of the toasted bread cubes in the bottom of a greased baking dish, cover with a layer of prunes, then the apples and lastly the remaining toast cubes. Combine the prune juice, water, sugar, salt, cinnamon and butter, boil for 2 or 3 minutes, then pour evenly over the pudding. Cover and bake in a moderate oven 375 degrees Fahr. about ¾ hour. Serves 6.

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Thinking of Ourselves as Canadians

BY E. C. SMITH

There is too much "racial origin" talk in Canada. Even of the Ukrainian Canadians, who are among the latest arrivals, 57 per cent were born in this country.

"New Canadians" are not really much "newer" than English Canadians, and the only really "old" Canadians are the Indians.

National unity campaigns must be based first and foremost on Canada—and all Canada.

JOHN BRACKEN is said to be exercised at finding so many hyphenated Canadians in the country. Mr. Speaker Clark brought down on his head the righteous indignation of George Drew and others, when he had the temerity to point out that a recent Gallup poll showed Canadians disunited as to the political future of Canada.

Yet if our country is to take its proper leading place in the post war world—a position due Canada for its industrial and military efforts past and future—we must discover some way to national unity.

I believe that you can only learn to swim in water. The only way to national unity is for all of us to think of ourselves as Canadians and be proud of it. Today we are far too much split geographically and racially.

A hundred years ago William Lyon Mackenzie asked pertinent questions as to the relative backwardness of Ontario, compared with New York State. Today we may well ask why we are a bare four million north of the Great Lakes, while more than forty million people are settled along their south shore in various states.

Our own inability to build up national pride and self-respect within our own minds, results in our inability to pass on such national self-respect to our new Canadians.

Among my friends I number Joe, Pat and Bill. I worked alongside Joe for months, and found him to be an average kind of Canadian. On January 2 I asked him who he had voted for as mayor.

"What the heck do I care who's mayor?" he retorted. "I don't have a vote anyway."

Then I learned that Joe had been brought over from Europe as a child in arms, more than twenty-five years before. He was educated and raised in Ontario, had never been more than a hundred miles from Toronto. But neither he nor his father had ever thought it worth while to apply for naturalization. In fact, I was the first person who had ever suggested such a thing to him. Today he is in the army.

Pat is a seventh generation United Empire Loyalist. His original ancestor fought for General Burgoyne in the U. S. War of Independence. Later he took up land in Ontario, along with hundreds of other families of German descent. Pat has always refused to call himself anything but a Canadian. He served with distinction in World War I, ending up as a field officer. Every time the census taker comes around Pat has a battle. He says he is a Canadian. The census taker says there is no such thing. So Pat is listed at Ottawa as an Indian, so far as the census is concerned.

Bill is one of a group of brothers and cousins who came out from England before 1910. They settled both sides of the Great Lakes; from Rochester to Cleveland on the south and from Kingston to Fort William on the Canadian side. Nearly all the men are railroaders. I had the occasion of meeting most of them at a family funeral not long ago.

You might have imagined them as two diverse groups. Those from south of the border were almost entirely assimilated. They were all naturalized, they spoke and thought as Americans—as they should. But Bill and his relatives from north of the Lakes were still English men and women. Most of them retained very heavy accents, and most of them seemed to consider themselves as sojourners in a foreign land.

Montreal Speaks French!

A few months ago I visited some friends and found the belle of the evening to be a young student from Montreal. When I walked in she was the centre of attraction around the piano. Glass in hand I wandered to the group. The girl was talking.

"Do you know, there are tens of thousands of people in Montreal who don't speak a word of English?" All the young men were suitably impressed, as they were intended to be.

Later in the evening I found myself alone with her for a few minutes. I asked if she was born in Montreal. She was. In fact this was the first time she had ever really been away from the province of Quebec. She was attending University here.

"You speak French, of course?" I asked in my simplicity.

"Oh, no!" Her horror was so sincere that I actually apologized for making such a suggestion.

It seems to me that from the government up, we are distinctly off on the wrong foot if we wish to build a united Canada.

Racially we are divided into three roughly equal numerical groups. No scheme built on only one, or even two, of these groups can ever achieve unity. At best it would be a pious hope—not always so very pious at that.

Final figures for the 1941 census show our racial origin groups as follows:

Racial Origin	Number	% of Whole
French	3,483,038	30.3
English	2,968,402	25.7
Scots	1,403,974	11.3
Irish	1,267,702	11.0
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	1.1
All Others	2,258,018	20.6
Total	11,506,655	100.0

How the reader wishes to classify the Irish is up to him. But it is clear that the non-British group is of considerable proportions. Neither French Canadians nor "foreigners" can be ignored in any honest plan for Canadian unity. National propaganda based entirely, or even mostly, on purely British traditions can never be wholly successful.

National unity campaigns must be based first and foremost on Canada. We are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, not because of our racial origins, but because we are living in Canada, and presumably wish to continue such connections. We are such good friends with the United States, not because of racial origin, but because of geographical position as a North American power. Our British connection does us no harm there. After the war, importance of our relations with the Soviet Union will primarily be based on our geographic position. The same is true of our contacts with Latin America.

If we look into our own past history and properly play up its national aspects we should go a long way in solving the problems of French-Canadianism and also those of the so-called "New Canadians." Perhaps we can look forward to the day when almost all our non-British immigrants will automatically want to be naturalized, and our British immigrants will be proud to become Canadians instead of colonials.

Evenly Divided

"New Canadians" is perhaps not the most happy term to apply to people of non-British ancestry. In the first place our immigrant population—those not actually born in Canada—is about evenly divided between British and non-British:

From British Countries	1,002,384
From Other Countries	1,013,274

Compare this with the racial origin table, and we find that 55.1 per cent of those "New Canadians" were born right in this country.

The following is a list of all racial groups numbering over 100,000 in each group in the 1931 census. Later figures are not available for this purpose. It shows percentage of each group born in Canada. Proportions would be even higher in most cases for 1941.

Racial Origin	% Born in Canada
French	97.4
English	70.0
Irish	85.6
Scots	76.6
Dutch	79.9
German	69.5
Polish	47.0
Ukrainian	57.0
Hebrew	43.8
Indian	99.3

As I sat down to write this article, I noticed a list of Canadian naval promotions in the morning paper. There were 44 names listed. One certainly, and one perhaps, are French Canadian. Addresses listed are from all over Canada, and all the rest are obvious English, Scottish with a few Irish.

Without suggesting that these are not the best available men for promotion in the R.C.N., it can clearly be suggested that something is wrong when our navy—almost entirely of wartime enlistments—does not have representatives of nearly two-thirds of our population.

Rabid French Canadian separatists consider the rest of us foreigners. Supporters of colonialism would Anglicize the population by force and achieve some sort of unity that way. Groups among the Ukrainian Canadians seem to spend their time scrapping about the political regime in a country from which only 5.4 per cent of their number can trace any ancestral connection. Worse still, they seem to imagine that the rest of us should become party to their quarrel.

All three attitudes are wrong. Let us be Canadians first. Let us induce our immigrant neighbors and friends to become good Canadians also. Let those who will remember their racial origins. But if we would rather be 100 per cent Canadian—as I certainly would—then let us forget our racial origins entirely if we wish.

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- From one end of the province to the other . . . from the great lakes to the wilderness of the far North . . . Hydro patrol men and crews of skilled linemen are on the alert, day and night, ready to meet the onslaughts of nature in the raw . . . ready to combat the havoc wrought by any storm. And . . . when disaster strikes . . . they stay on the job until the power is flowing again, so that Ontario's war-geared industries can keep running full-tilt, producing on round-the-clock schedules.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

Liechtenstein the Tiny Independent

BY L. M. RICHARDSON

Liechtenstein recently increased its police force from twelve to fifty men. This is just one of the moves by which this minute country of ten thousand people and sixty acres has asserted that it intends to remain independent. At the outbreak of the war the Liechtenstein army was made up of one bearded veteran of ninety-five but now able-bodied men between twenty-one and thirty are being recruited.

LITTLE LIECHTENSTEIN, which owes its liberty to the strange fact that the Germans forgot all about it when the Prussians defeated Austria in 1866, is getting worried. It lies on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria, and as the war approaches its territory the government is becoming increasingly uneasy. So the police force is to be increased from 12 to 50!

Liechtenstein is one of Europe's Lilliputian Powers, with a population of round about 10,000. It covers approximately 60 square miles, and as a matter of fact an energetic "hiker" could get round it comfortably in a day. Its tiny size may give rise to smiles, and particularly the idea of its defending itself against the might of the allied armies, the more so when one is told that when the war started its "army" consisted of one soldier, and he a bearded veteran of 95.

Often Refugee Haven

Yet liberty is as dear to the people of Liechtenstein sturdy peasant people of mountain stock, as to the Anglo-Saxon race and the government really has cause for worry. Public order, for instance, might be gravely imperilled by the inrush of political refugees from neighboring countries or through the falling of stray bombs. This is why the police force is to be quadrupled, and recruitment notices addressed to able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 30 are appearing in the streets of the capital, Vaduz, a township of about 1,700 people, and other villages.

Remembering its miniature size Liechtenstein has, as a matter of fact, shown a really commendable spirit of independence and a determination to remain free in the midst of a Nazi-dominated continent. The latest move is further proof of the independent character of its people, since up till now its frontiers have been guarded by the Swiss. The country has a Customs union with Switzerland.

Perhaps the most notable evidence of its government's courage was when early in January last it suppressed for three weeks the publication of a pro-Nazi newspaper "Der Umbruch", which declared that Liechtenstein is "a German Land." Probably it would be at this very moment, but for the curious oversight mentioned earlier.

The family of Liechtenstein, from which the state takes its name, was long noted for its poets and warriors. Until just over 70 years back it maintained an "army" consisting of some 80 men, a bugler, and a captain. During the Seven Weeks' War of 1866 it marched to aid its ally Austria against the Prussians, but arrived too late to be defeated at Sadowa. In consequence Liechtenstein was overlooked in the treaty of peace, but it was the last time the army took the field.

The 80 helmets of leather and brass, the 80 muskets, the bugler's horn, the captain's sword, and the glorious red and blue banner of Liechtenstein may still be seen by the curious in the castle of Vaduz.

After the war of 1914-18, during the terrible days of food shortage in Central Europe, the tiny neutral state on the eastern edge of Switzerland was a tempting refuge for many, since Liechtenstein is practically self-supporting in the matter of food, and, normally, it exports food to the colder Tirol. In recent years it has also proved a sanctuary to a number of foreign refugees, among whom are many German Jews.

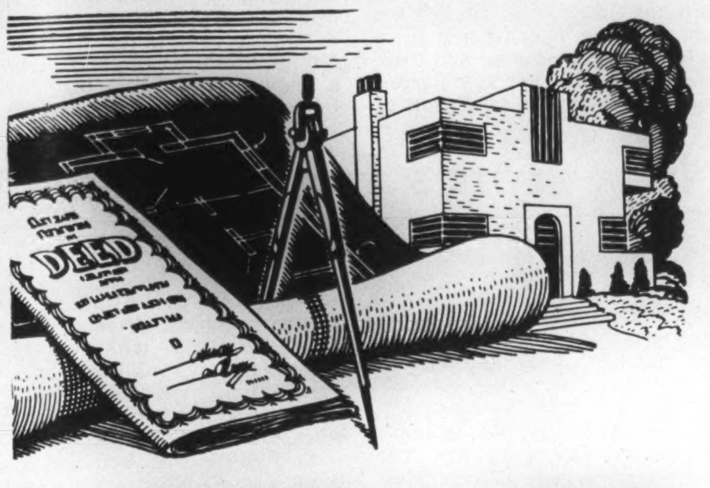
No Income Tax

Liechtenstein levies no income tax, and the people have strongly resisted any suggestion of incorporating them into Germany, even as a nominally "autonomous" state. To them this would mean conscription, taxation, and the loss of self-determination. Just over five months ago the president of the Liechtenstein Parliament issued a declaration of its will to remain free.

This was on the occasion of the marriage of the reigning Prince Franz II with the Countess Gina von Wilczek, the event being marked by great festivities. The whole population welcomed the couple when they arrived at the capital, where the marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Chur. Last year was also a notable one in the history of the country, because in May it commemorated the 600th anniversary of the creation of the fief of Vaduz, which, with that of Schellenberg, now forms the little principality.

Liechtenstein is really a fragment of the Holy Roman Empire and for a long period its fighting men played a conspicuous part in the stormy history of southern Europe. They often battled on the side of the Austrians. In the days of the Old World the Romans knew this part of the Rhine waterway as the Vallis Dulcis, or the "Sweet Valley". The chief products are corn, càttle, wine and wheat.

The people vote to elect their M.P.'s, and there is both male and female suffrage. There are 15 members of Parliament, but in normal times there is such little business to transact that it meets only about once a year. Most of its members are too busy to attend very frequently, because they are practically all peasant farmers. The country's chief officials are an administrator, chancellor of the exchequer, chief justice, a state engineer, and a manager of forests.



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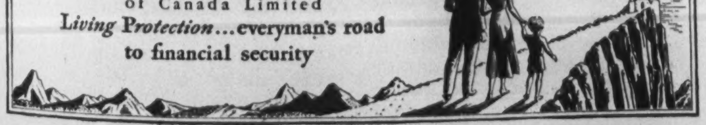

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Marquand Does It Again

SO LITTLE TIME, a novel, by John P. Marquand. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

JEFFREY WILSON, who had been an aviator in the last war, was a play-doctor in New York diagnosing the ills of manuscripts which had caught the eye of some producer, performing surgical operations on them, excising gawky scenes and "corny" lines, putting in new bits, sewing them up again. Years ago he had been in the way of being a top-flight playwright himself, but he was making pots of money as a "fixer," and now dimly realizes that the creative spirit within him has been stifled.

He has other frustrations. His wife's passion for "nice people" and their social ways he can't share. When he is not bored to yawning by their antics, he is examining them as characters in a play and inwardly hooting. So while he loves his wife, the drift of time has put them into different intellectual worlds. Then there is Jim, his son at Harvard, specializing on Military Science, for one thing, and alarming his father. For Jeffrey knows that the United States will be in the war, despite all the isolationists mouthing the old familiar phrases. He knows that Jim will marry the girl that his mother despises because she is outside the social fold of Big Money, and that he will go overseas, eager and content as he himself was, so long ago.

The drama of change is working out in blood and sweat and tears, yet no one but Jeffrey seems to notice it. The rich are playing as they always did, the "feeling" of New York persists. The people are like disembodied spirits not knowing that they are dead and decaying.

So with this theme, the tragedy of passing time, the author grills his world. With a cleverness far beyond that of any other contemporary Mr. Marquand satirizes all and sundry. His characterizations are masterly, whether he is dealing with the parlor poet, the theatrical world, or the magnates of Hollywood. He has the fashion of fixing a character by a little phrase, repeated over and over. His pictures of the Foreign Correspondent, of the bookish publisher, of the fussy hostess, are complete and blazing with satirical humor. He really "goes to town" about the people who spend a hundred thousand dollars on a deserted farm "in order to get away from it all."

Yet beneath the sharpness of the criticism runs a river of pity for the Introvert so greatly concerned about his own work and his own happiness and so consumed by inward fears that he fits into no environment. The "hero" is anything but heroic and almost never gains the sympathy of the reader.

The main fault of the book is over-elaboration. When the author gets hold of an absurd situation or an odd character he hangs on forever. And despite the shining cleverness of his exposition, the salty flavor of his humor, attention flags. Nevertheless, a distinguished novel that at times touches the edge of greatness.

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Prince Edward Island	95,047	8,372	13,046	21,418	6,934
New Brunswick	457,401	38,599	62,022	100,621	32,135
Quebec	3,331,882	413,120	219,970	633,090	316,179
Ontario	3,787,655	615,530	349,350	964,880	518,900
Manitoba	729,744	75,068	101,034	180,136	88,950
Saskatchewan	895,992	92,547	126,962	212,217	92,186
Alberta	807,440	82,265	114,354	199,877	118,255
British Columbia	822,775	142,520	86,840	229,360	137,060
Miscellaneous	Including New	foundland and	Armed Forces	Overseas	53,729
TOTAL	11,505,898	1,516,490	1,152,220	2,668,710	1,417,888

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Halifax	16,783	17,657	Hamilton	41,931	32,469
Sydney	6,739	3,331	Ottawa	51,196	32,765
Charlottetown	3,577	2,328	Windsor	28,836	20,988
Saint John	12,320	8,947	Winnipeg	69,176	52,251
Moncton	5,420	3,733	Regina	13,915	13,184
Montreal	271,410	155,691	Saskatoon	10,244	11,310
Quebec	47,831	24,443	Calgary	21,168	25,749
Three Rivers	10,001	4,960	Edmonton	22,290	22,968
Sherbrooke	8,563	5,364	Vancouver	83,690	59,016
Toronto	210,677	150,484	Victoria	10,492	15,996

*Families estimated pending final D.B.S. figures.

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New York's Forgotten Men

McSORLEY'S WONDERFUL SALOON, by Joseph Mitchell. (Collins, $2.50.)

ORDINARY people look at something or other, common and usual, and say "We don't see anything in that." But some one with real eyes in his head sees many wonders, writes them down, and the ordinary people take off their hats to him. The sour little saloon on 7th Street, New York, has been there since 1854 when Old John opened it and aired his eccentricities in it for over forty years. It was John who put up the sign "Be good or Begone," and declared that the motto of his place was "Good ale, raw onions and no ladies." His son and successor, Bill, was the original conservative. The saloon must stay exactly as his father made it. And now that Bill is gone one of the O'Connells has it. And you can't say that any O'Connell is liberal-minded.

Not the saloon, but the frequenters occupy the author's time; the lean and trembling old men, the muttering eccentric who prays for a shotgun to shoot the drivers of automobiles, the artists who have put the saloon on canvas and sold the canvas for three thousand dollars and more, the generals, the occasionals and the steadies. For Mr. Mitchell has a way with failures and bums, even with thieves and other crook-souls. He draws these wandering stars with sympathy and understanding and calls forth the grace of pity.

The book is a collection of twenty independent full-color sketches, or short stories with neither organization nor form, wholly dependent upon the bizarre characters of low life in New York, and blazing with cleverness. Most of them have appeared in *The New Yorker*, and deserve the dress of permanence in which they now find themselves.

The Emancipator's Lady

BY STEWART C. EASTON

MR. LINCOLN'S WIFE. By Anne Colver. (Oxford. $3.00.)

THOUGH many hundreds of books have been written about President Lincoln, and his wife Mary Todd has not been neglected, only a novel could really do justice to this strange woman, who was, in her time, the object of so much hatred and scorn. For in an objective account, "On such and such a day she did this, or said that", she would only emerge as a selfish, uncontrolled woman, a scold who had contrived to marry the greatest man of his time, and refused to appreciate him.

But to the eye of the understanding there is always a different story to tell, what *made* her "say this, and do that", and this is the field of the novelist, preferably a novelist with some feeling for psychology. Though Miss Colver's story is depressing, and her heroine comes off little better than in the histories, yet one does feel more sympathy with her. Mr. Lincoln must have been a hopelessly difficult person to live with, and her own qualities were not those that could fit in with his. The only extraordinary thing is that she could ever have loved him at all. This Miss Colver insists that she did, and that love was responsible for the tragedy that her life undoubtedly was. A convincing study, worth reading as a novel even by those without interest in the Great Emancipator, if there be any such.

Some Fact and Fantasy

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THE COTTON INDUSTRY, by Josephine Perry; (Longmans, Green & Co; $2.25.)

BOBO, THE BARRAGE BALLOON: by Margaret McConnell; (Longmans, Green & Co.; $2.00.)

A FIFTH volume in the America at Work series. From its earliest beginnings the growth of the cotton industry is traced throughout the centuries and from India through the various countries of America. Its story is told from the planting of the seed to the finished product. Thirty-five excellent photographs illustrate the text which is packed with information, interestingly and clearly presented, and well indexed. It appeals to the eye as well as to the mind because of its clean layout, clear type and good paper, making it an easy reference book and attractive supplementary reading for young people of High School age.

THIS is a good example of a type of story that has become increasingly popular for six to ten-year olds within the last few years. It is a fantasy based on factual material giving life and personality to Bobo, the largest and latest in design of all the barrage balloons on the Pacific Coast. His construction is such a deep military secret that Bobo himself does not know it.

Older children, boys in particular, in the age group for which Bobo is written, quickly sift the fact from the fantasy. All follow enthralled the heroic doings of the enterprising Bobo as he sights the Jap submarine and develops his plan to intercept its little seaplane. Clever as the story is, however, it takes Tibor Gergely's illustrations fully to establish the personality of Bobo. From every second page he gazes out at the reader, fat little facial expressions varying from joy to puzzlement, to dismay, to smug satisfaction as once more he sails high, wearing the biggest copy ever made of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

METAL WORK, by R. D. and M. E. Snively. (Oxford, $1.50.)

THE technique of working in pewter for the creation of graceful and ornamental pieces. Admirably illustrated.

THE BOOKSHELF

A Paladin of Paladins

GOD IS MY CO-PILOT, by Colonel Robert L. Scott. (Saunders, $3.00.)

AS COMMANDER of the fighter-pilots in the China Air Force Task, Colonel Scott won the extravagant devotion of his men and the admiration of the world. As a flier he was a "natural" who had come up the hard way. As an air-fighter he was better still, a very drunkard for trouble. He never thought of being brave, he was having too much fun. Yet he was "in a hole" more times than he could count and got out of each one by such astonishing luck that he decided that God must have been sitting next to him.

This is his story, from the time he fell sixty-seven feet from a glider he had built, at the age of 12, and got up without a bone broken. School was a dull place for a lad who dreamed day and night of flying and who had no more sense of discipline than a cat. So when his first faint chance came he was too young, and also too ignorant. He went back to school and plugged and plugged, until by the narrowest chance he got to West Point, stayed near the bottom of his class in academic subjects, but still was graduated and attached to the Army Flying corps.

In 1934 he was flying the mails in winter between New York and Chicago, with obsolete 'planes in the midst of furious storms. In that winter fourteen pilots were killed but Scott came through. In March, 1942, he was appointed pilot of one of the thirteen Flying Fortresses to be sent to China, flying east across the Atlantic, to Khartoum and Egypt, thence to India and so to Chungking. But in India orders were changed and he lingered there too long for his own peace. At last, with a Kittyhawk plane he was posted to General Chennault's fiery unit and things began to happen; such as shooting down 29 Zeros in one day with a loss of 2.

The book is a perfect example of egotism in high gear, but the sort of egotism justified by performance.

Easy Learning

SPANISH AT SIGHT, by Clark Stillman and Alexander Code. (Oxford $1.50).

A TWO-YEAR OLD child learns enough English to get along with. At three he is a practical conversationalist and at four a philosopher digging into the reasons for this-and-that and formulating theories. "I wonder," said one of these, "if a sleeve gets tired of having an arm in it."

You would think that a person of riper years, knowing how to read and write and filled with all sorts of knowledge might acquire a foreign tongue with reasonable speed. On the contrary he boggles, filling his mind so full of Rules and Exceptions, past-conditionals, subjunctives, and other garbage that he can't call a taxi, in French, for instance, without addressing the *cocher* as *cochon*.

Here's a book that follows the natural way of learning. It gives pictures of objects and actions, the names and action-words underneath, presents simple facts about Senor and Senora Smith and their muchacho and muchacha, Johnny and Betty. Anybody would know that these unfamiliar words mean "boy" and "girl." You're reading Spanish before you realize the terrible fact and the grammar and idioms just seep into your mind unregarded. It is the most efficient, and at the same time the gayest bit of language-study we have seen. For instance after a series of sentences dealing with the age and birthday of Senor and Senora Smith the question is asked, "How old is Senora Smith?" The answer is solemn, "Only God and Senora Smith know."

Final Herries

BY STEWART C. EASTON

KATHARINE CHRISTIAN, by Hugh Walpole. (McClelland & Stewart. $3.00.)

SIR HUGH WALPOLE was certainly one of the most considerable writers of the century. Though nothing he wrote ever perhaps reached the very highest standard, he never, even at his worst, failed to produce work of more than average competence. Two qualities were most noticeable in his make-up—an extraordinary love for England, her countryside and her history, and a peculiar feeling for the macabre. In his early period the macabre was predominant. "The Man with Red Hair" used to be produced regularly at a London theatre devoted exclusively to "Grand Guignol". Even in his maturity he could write "Above the Dark Circus" as a jeu d'esprit. But in the last decade of his life the huge Herries saga seems to have occupied the forefront of his mind, and in this series the macabre has always been kept in the background, though still present.

He never lived to complete it. "Rogue Herries" and its sequels gave us a picture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Then Sir Hugh decided to give us the history of the ancestors of the Herries family, and wrote "The Bright Pavilions", set in the reign of Elizabeth. "Katharine Christian" is set in the reigns of James I and Charles I. It is unfinished, but most certainly it was worth publishing, despite the occasional repetitions and small blemishes that would doubtless have been cut out if the author had lived to revise it. The writing is as good as ever, and there are many fine descriptions, as well as the really moving account of the death of Strafford which alone would be worth the price of the book.

As a story it cannot fail to be incompletely satisfying; the part played by the heroine in the lives of the Herries is not worked out, and she remains not very convincing as a person. But upper class England under the early Stuarts is here, the great houses, and the life of the Court. The canvas would only have been larger if Sir Hugh had lived, neither more nor less lifelike, and neither more nor less complete. "Katharine Christian" may be read, not only by lovers of Walpole who are avid for anything he wrote, but it will also stand as a book in itself.

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CLAIRE: So that's your trouble. Listen, Connie, if you've got the common type of constipation that's due to lack of "bulk" in your diet, why don't you do what I did. Eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly and say goodby to constipation worries.

CONNIE: Gee, that sounds wonderful! I'm so tired of dosing myself with laxatives that give me only temporary relief. How do you take ALL-BRAN?

CLAIRE: You don't "take it"—darling—you *enjoy* ALL-BRAN as a delicious, crispy cereal. Eat it every day . . . drink plenty of water . . . then see how it corrects that common type of constipation by getting right at its cause. It's the "better way" to keep regular, naturally.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Book for the Twelve Million

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A MAJOR feat of distribution was speedily and smoothly accomplished recently when every man, woman and child in Canada received a new ration book.

It takes 250,000 Canadian volunteer workers to get that new ration book of yours safely and satisfactory into your hands. The nucleus around which these volunteers worked were the 5,000 men and women who are giving their time, week in and week out as members of Canada's 600 local ration boards and sub-boards, working hand in hand, of course, with the ration administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

More than 1,500 women under the direction of the Women's Voluntary Services served in the City of Toronto for three days. When a call for more helpers went out, three lines at the W.V.S. were swamped as were those at the Prices Board.

The work these volunteer women performed is not easy. For every hour spent in actual duty from 10 until 4, another hour is devoted to the tedious mechanics of checking the number of new books received and balancing this count against the number of cards taken in during the day. When the tally is balanced the cards are stacked in lots of 50 and sorted into alphabetical order. No book or card can be lost.

In the rural areas women not only gave their time and labor but gave their homes as distributing centres. One young school teacher walked four miles each day for four days to write ration books. A postman worked in a centre on his day off. A minister served full time as a distribution chief.

This country may well feel grateful to these 250,000 workers across the country who have now on three occasions seen to it that 12,000,000 ration books got safely and promptly into the hands of their fellow Canadians.

Man-Less

With nearly every man of eligible age in the forces at home or overseas, even the so-called glamor girl is finding herself escortless—an unusual situation even for non-glamor girls even on this continent where men have always outnumbered women. The gradual evolution to the present state of affairs is aptly illustrated by the following plaintive postscript to a recent letter—

1938—What a man!
1941—What! A Man?
1943—What's a man?

Bombs and Flowers

Botanical experts are watching the bombed soil of London for the return of the London Rocket, a flower that has not been seen since the first Great Fire of London, more than 270 years ago. It is a plant about two feet tall with a whitish flower. Expectations that it will reappear are based on the fact that already ninety-five types of flower and shrub, many unknown in London for years, are now flourishing on bombed sites. They thrive on nitrates, which are increased in the soil by burning.

Clothing Needed

Much is heard about plans for the enormous shipments of food and medical supplies which the Allies must be prepared to send to Occupied countries as soon as the Nazis are driven out. These, of course, are vital necessities which must take first place. Almost as important, though, is the matter of clothing for in many, if not all of these unfortunate countries the people are as meagrely clothed as they are fed.

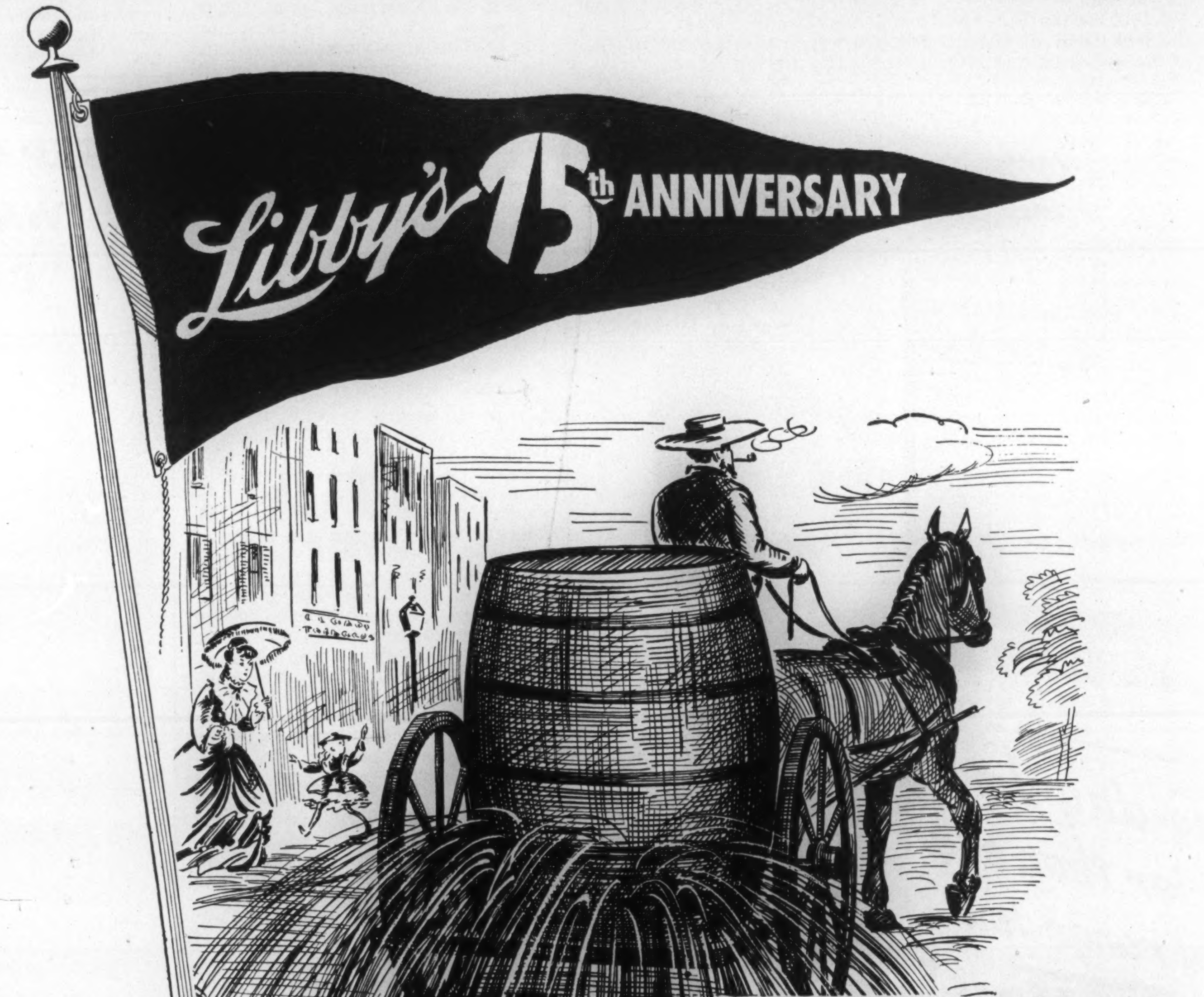
For instance, Holland's women, whose dignified dress was always distinguished by quality and conservative lines, have been forced to wear progressively shabbier clothes under German rule, according to authoritative information. After three years of careful brushing, mending and pressing even the most durable fabrics begin to disintegrate. Replacement stocks, according to the same source, are meagre since German soldiers with pockets filled with reichsmarks descended upon the shops and bought up most of Holland's civilian goods as presents for families, friends and chance acquaintances in Germany. Substitution of ersatz for genuine textiles makes the new manufactured goods flimsy and quickly worn out.

Clothing is rationed, to be sure, but the futility of this "ration" becomes evident if one considers that even the entire 80 points—which must be spread over an indefinite period—help little in replenishing a woman's wardrobe. A blouse takes 12 points, a cotton dress in a child's size 11 points. Stockings require 11 points, a woollen dress 36 points and a suit or a coat the entire card of 80 points. Moreover, for such outergarments a special permit must be obtained, and permission to purchase is given only when the applicant can prove she possesses no suit or coat "in wearable condition"—a very debatable point.

Because of the high cost in points, Hollanders find it difficult to spare any coupons for undergarments, so that underwear of any kind has joined other such forgotten luxuries as butter and coffee.

Underwear is so poor in quality that during a cold spell in the spring 30 per cent of Amsterdam's women streetcar conductors were absent owing to illness.

It is clear that the widespread shortage of clothing not only in Holland but in other countries as well will absorb huge postwar shipments of such necessities.



RAIN-BARREL IN REVERSE
Shower-bath for city streets, à la 1868, was essential to "laying the dust" when paved streets were the exception.

PROGRESS in the past 75 years has been accelerated to a swift pace such as the world has never known before.

From the founding of the world's oldest cannery by Nicolas Appert at Paris, France, in 1812, until Libby's came upon the scene in 1868—to become the processor of the largest variety of canned foods in the world—development was laborious, slow and limited to a few select items only. During Libby's 75 years (31 years manufacturing in Canada) canning has grown to encompass a multitude of foods and provide over 10% of the nation's nourishment.

The surpassing quality and exquisite flavour of Libby's products now extend to over 100 fine foods—fruits and fruit juices, soups and vegetables, pickles and condiments, milk and infant preparations—and the Libby's Label is your assurance of dependable, uniform goodness in every one.

Today Libby's enables you, at little cost, to enrich your table with a wide variety of nourishing, tasty foods—some of which were quite unknown 75 years ago and all of which consistently provide the finest possible quality.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

They Tipped the Victory Scales

BY ERNEST BEVIN

WOMEN have tipped the scales of victory. I have made that statement already in public, and I can repeat it with absolute conviction. We could not have done without them.

Look at these figures.

In our aircraft and motor vehicles industries, over forty-four per cent of the workers are women. Some large airframe factories are using over sixty per cent women. Large aero-engine factories with a high proportion of skilled work are employing over fifty per cent women, and light engineering and electrical equipment industries — more than ever important now because of radiolocation — are nearly all women. Many factories employ over seventy to ninety per cent women, and in great Royal Ordnance factories where explosives are produced and packed into bomb and shell cases, the staff is almost entirely women.

On top of all that, women have taken the place of men in every essential service. Transport—railways have over one hundred thousand women, and the London Passenger Transport Board alone has over ten thousand. Post office—their 125,000 women include thousands working as engineers. Agriculture—the number is in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand, including more than eighty thousand enrolled in the women's land army, who have done wonders in raising the production of home-grown food. Women recently have begun to be employed in considerable numbers in industries such as ship-building, formerly exclusively carried on by men. A recent leaflet published by the Ministry of Labor and National Service listed 107 jobs which women are now doing with complete success in shipbuilding. They range from coppersmiths to electricians, crane drivers and light riveters, and I could quote instances of women responsible for the entire electrical installation and wiring of vessels, and tell you of teams of women turning out small speedboats entirely on their own. Two construct the hull, one makes and fits all internal woodwork, two electricians do the electrical wiring and installation (which is considerable), another installs and fits the engine and the seventh does painting and varnishing. They turn out a finished boat in two weeks—and it has to be perfect, for it is rigidly inspected by government inspectors at every stage.

Betty McKinnon, Cook

Three years ago none of these girls (all working to blueprints) had ever dreamed of taking up these trades. No more had Betty McKinnon, who was a cook in a London hotel until she was blitzed out, ever thought of becoming a stud welder on ships in a south country yard; hers was a job invariably done by male electricians. No more had young Mrs. MacKenzie, mother of two babies and busy in her home, dreamed her husband would be off to North Africa with the army, her children evacuated to the country, and she herself become expert in a new trade as electric welder. But those cases are just typical of the way British women in hundreds and thousands have turned their hands—and their hearts and minds—to important war jobs without counting the cost in trouble or hardship to themselves.

Many jobs women are doing are highly skilled, like jig boring, for instance, or tool and gauge making. Their contribution to war production is not only measured in numbers. It must be assessed in relation to the way they have released from industry thousands of trained engineers and technicians essential to the modern mechanized fighting services. We feel justifiably proud of our women because they have been so quick to adapt themselves to unfamiliar and often exacting tasks. I admire women who have made it their job to adjust the hairsprings of service stopwatches, and I give my fullest praise to their sisters who drive in the foundries overhead cranes carrying huge ladles of molten metal. Both jobs demand the utmost accuracy and certitude. I take off my hat to the women in the docks loading and unloading barges in all varieties of weather, and I cannot praise too enthusiastically the service girls working with great technical ability on radiolocation or serving with men in mixed batteries on gunsites.

Shoemaking and Gunnery

But our servicewomen are a story in themselves. In the Auxiliary Territorial Service (women's side of the Army) alone, they do over eighty different jobs, from shoemaking and baking to radiography and experimental gunnery. Women's Auxiliary Air Force girls are meteorologists and mechanics (who fly test flights), as well as balloon barrage operators and cooks. The girls of the Women's Royal Naval Service man tenders, ferry boats and harbor craft, strip down machinery on ships and aircraft, hoist torpedoes on board motor transport boats, and do a highly dangerous job charting mines.

Perhaps you find these facts impressive. I assure you I do. But consider them against their proper background. In 1939 there were thirty-three million men and women of working age in Great Britain. Of the seventeen million women in our thirty-three million, over ten millions were married or occupied with necessary household duties or with the care of our nine million young children. Over seven million of these women (including more than ninety per cent of single women aged eighteen to forty, and two and one-half million married women) are doing full-time paid work for the country; over six million who, because they had young children or other heavy domestic responsibilities would not have been called up for national service, voluntarily took up part-time jobs in addition to their home duties. Hundreds of thousands more are giving valuable service by billeting soldiers, war workers and evacuated children, or working through voluntary organizations.

Britain has registered women from eighteen to forty-five years for war service. They come forward to fulfil their obligations not only without complaint, but with eagerness and pride. They accepted the necessity for sacrifice, dislocation in their plans for life, the need to leave home and go on war work in unfamiliar surroundings and conditions. Furthermore, they not only carry out war jobs by day, but in many cases are called to do Civil Defense service in their spare time,

Axis Didn't Dare

None of the Axis powers have got their women and girls to work like this. They did not dare to ask! In Britain the Government hardly needed to ask. Women were ready before the Government.

And so I finish as I began, and tell you again the women of Britain, by their willing cooperation, their skill and their hard work, have tipped the scales for victory. History will show the magnitude of service they are giving to the world.

FOR EACH—THE ANSWER!
BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

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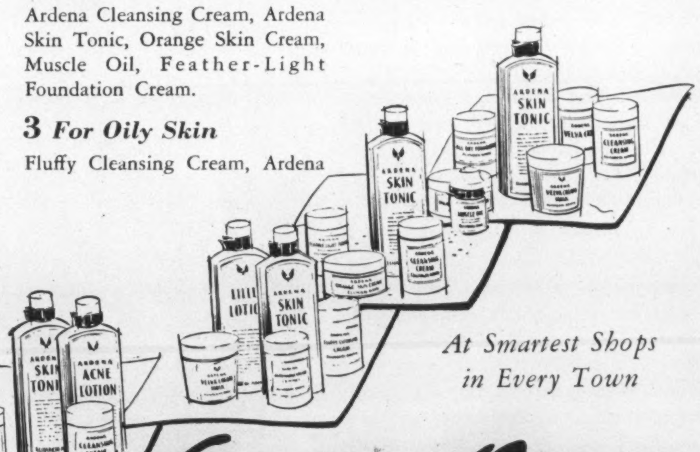

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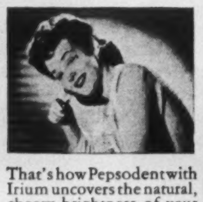

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WRITE FOR YEAR BOOK AND SYLLABUS

MUSICAL EVENTS

Poland's Most Eminent Conductor

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE guest-conductor system now established in connection with the Promenade Symphony concerts in Varsity Arena has been a boon to musical commentators because it puts them in touch with fresh and interesting personalities. The latest is Gregor Fittelberg, who, prior to the outbreak of the present war, was the foremost conductor of Warsaw, Poland. He was born in Livonia in 1879, and looks a bit younger than his 64 years. Among his teachers was Moszkowski, and he has composed symphonic and chamber-music. Years ago he allied himself with Szymanowski, foremost of modern Polish composers to promote the national movement in composition,—akin to that established in Bohemia by Smetana.

His program provided no new works for discussion and none of a serious symphonic order; it was comparatively light and melodious throughout, with numbers like the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the overture to Thomas's "Mignon." An interesting minor phase was the re-appearance of the music of Sibelius, which was dropped from programs on this side of the Atlantic with astonishing suddenness when Finland became an ally of the Axis in June 1941. The revival was of pieces always popular, but which have small discernible kinship with his symphonies,—"Valse Triste," and "Finlandia." Mr. Fittelberg can give so much distinction to anything he interprets, that they sounded rather better than usual. The main responsibility of a conductor is to bring out the largest tone and the most refined expression of which a band of instrumentalists is capable. In these respects he proved himself a masterly orchestral technician. All the popular things he did including Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slav" and "Capriccio Italiano" went with stimulating urge and variety of expression.

Two Historic Overtures

Two of the overtures revived had exceptional historic interest, and were singularly appropriate to our time. They were the preludes to Auber's "Masaniello" (or "La Muta di Portici"); and Wagner's "Rienzi." The stories of both operas centre on risings of the populace in Naples and Rome. "Masaniello" occupies an unique place in history as the first "Grand Opera" specifically designated as such. Countless earlier operas, some of which, like those of Mozart, we now classify as "Grand," were at birth regarded as just operas. In 1828 Daniel Auber, and Eugen Scribe the dramatist, devised a form of music drama much more grandiose and ceremonial than anything that had been done before, which took shape in "Masaniello." Its story is that of Tomaso Aniello, a revolutionary fisherman who in 1647 succeeded in grasping power for a brief period in Naples. Tomaso was provided in Scribe's libretto with a dumb sister, whose wrongs were supposed to have furnished a motive for his rebellion. (In 1915 Pavlowa mimed the latter role in Toronto with absolute genius).

"Masaniello" with its moving plot and spectacular scenes contained dynamite. Its production in Brussels in 1830 inspired a rebellion which freed Belgium from the yoke which tied her to Holland.

There is a relation between "Masaniello" and Wagner's "Rienzi". At that time, about 1840, Wagner was interested in English subjects and found his theme in Bulwer Lytton's novel "Rienzi". He had not yet conceived his plan of immortalizing German legends; and was an enthusiast for the new form "Grand Opera". The overture so vigorously interpreted by Mr. Fittelberg last week, is all of 'Rienzi" that survives today though I once heard Schumann-Heink sing an impressive alto aria from the opera. Sophisticated Wagnerians despise the overture; but it is a lusty expression of the revolutionary emotions of Wagner which a few years later were to lead to his participation in the revolution of 1848. When first heard at Dresden it was an instant popular success,—Wagner's only early success. Though in after life he became irritated with his flamboyant use of brass in the scoring, it is rousing stuff for audiences of one hundred years later.

The fame of Margaret Speaks as a radio singer seemingly assures her of good audiences; but she is an example of the young women with clear, high light voices who are improved by the amplifier's artful aid. It is probable that those who heard the broadcast of her singing last week got more satisfaction than the thousands in her audience. She sang good songs and knows how to work with orchestra; her style and diction were impeccable; but there was lack of color in her tones and of temperament in her expression; elements that make some less finished singers more satisfying.

Vivian Della Chiesa, guest-soloist at the Promenade Symphony Orchestral Concert at Varsity Arena, Toronto, Thursday evening, Sept. 16, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting.

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THE THEATRE

Army Sinks Navy

BY D. P. O'HEARN

BY THE time it has its official opening in Ottawa later this month, "Meet the Navy," the show of the Canadian Navy, promises to be an excellent piece of entertainment. The show has been handicapped in its Toronto performance by having had to open without sufficient preparation.

At the first public performance last Saturday night it was a very large diamond in need of much polishing, but with enough sparkle to show that the finished gem will be a fine one.

The show is built around a series of extravagant production numbers and seldom will Canadian stages see anything approaching them in magnificence or finish. The producers wisely have built them on a series of simple routines which the huge chorus of Wrens and sailor-boys execute with professional precision.

Some of the solo work is outstanding, some of the rest, we imagine, will be pruned before the show finally hits the road.

John Pratt, who is well known in the Montreal amateur theatre, was the hit of opening night in a comedy solo, "You'll get used to it." Gertrude Shaw also did an outstanding comedy bit as an applicant for a place in the show. Neither however seemed quite at home in the various playlets, which generally were below the standard at which the production is aiming.

The music throughout is of unusually high standard, although much of it was lost to the audience at the first performances because of poor acoustic facilities. The most important talent discovered by the show is undoubtedly Pat Quinn who is responsible for all the original tunes, including "The Boy in the Bell Bottom Trousers," which promises to have a bright future. The orchestra under the direction of Eric Wild is also worthy of note, and is one of the finest bands that we have ever heard in a pit.

Perhaps it is not fair to judge just yet, but it is our impression that Meet the Navy is a bit behind the Army Show. It is undoubtedly more spectacular and the precision work and some of the individual talent are superior, but the whole production lacks the warm color and breathtaking pace that were such a factor in the army production.

Murphiski and Roosevelt

IT IS a pleasant change in the line of professional duty to attend "Abie's Irish Rose." After its twenty-three hundred and twenty-seven performances on Broadway and sixteen touring companies, practically everything about it has been said—and most of it not favorably. With the public the place of Abie long ago became permanent: you either like it, or you don't like it.

This week's presentation at the Royal Alexandra was the same Abie as ever, complete to the orange trees with real oranges—"By them it is saving. When the wedding is over we eat the fruit." Our most profound thought after the first performance was that the two biggest successes of our time, Abie and President Roosevelt, have got to the top on their own, or at least without benefit of press support. Which goes to show the power of the human touch.

The cast was quite competent, and did a workmanlike if not a brilliant job, with Al White, the original Solomon Levy, outstanding.

FILMS

De-Horrific Phantom

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE current version of "The Phantom of the Opera" leaves plenty of time for speculation, and you may catch yourself wondering why an opera house should have so many entrances leading into the civic sewage plant. You may wonder too why it never occurred to the Sureté to set a few plainclothesmen about at the various entrances and exits. Practical doubts of this kind never intruded themselves in the original "Phantom" which was a fine exhilarating piece of horror from start to finish. Most movie-goers of the twenties still carry the scar-tissue left on their memories by the awful unmasking of Lon Chaney as the original Phantom. After that sensational unveiling most of us went to bed with our night light on for weeks.

In its present version "The Phantom of the Opera" is a much better vehicle for a baritone than for a poltergeist. With Nelson Eddy as the baritone "The Phantom" turns out to be a fine big resonant piece with a full opera stage that is occupied most of the time. This is fine for opera lovers but rather hard on the Phantom, who can't begin to meet the musical competition. Even in his big moment, the one where he is sawing away at the iron chain holding the great chandelier above the audience, he has to contend with the orchestra sawing away in the pit and the operatic chorus and soprano in full cry.

Claude Rains has a fine distillation of ham in his make-up and is a handy man with operatic capes, masks and rake-brimmed hats. As the Phantom, however, he seemed much too gentlemanly an apparition to scare anyone. He certainly didn't scare the heroine (Susanna Foster) very badly. When he finally captured her and led her off to his music-room hideout under the opera house she didn't show much more than the natural reluctance of someone being dragged off to practice scales; which was approximately what the Phantom, a great admirer of bel canto, had in mind. As I remember the original monster he was a lot more demanding and less high-minded.

The technicolor, the costuming and the vocalism of the modern "Phantom of the Opera" are all as brilliant as possible. It's a fine rich family treat; but it isn't any war of nerves.

"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL" really needed little more than a mere thread of continuity to hold together the desperate and unforgettable story of the United States Army nurses on Bataan. It got a good deal more, of course. You can't take three such expensive girls as Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake and make ordinary nurses out of them, even in such an extraordinary setting as Bataan and Corregidor. You have to have heartbreak, tears, laughter and all the eternal emotions in eternal closeups. There is plenty of this sort of thing in "So Proudly We Hail."

But once in a while the stars merge with the group and when this happens the film becomes a genuine reenactment of one of the most moving stories of World War II. You do get the sense then of that driven little group, fighting malaria, infection and death with diminishing resources of supply and strength, desperately improvizing wards and operating rooms in the open jungle, moving inch by inch, their wounded with them, from one precarious point of safety to another. It is a fine brave story; and its chief distinction as a war film is that it hasn't been told before.

Of the three stars Nurse Colbert gave the greatest impression of competence, though I'm not sure that her sketchy approach to the problem of bathing a male patient would have the approval of her floor supervisor. Paulette Goddard is a flightier type, but a great ornament to the profession just the same. Veronica Lake plays a nursing sister who is suffering from Japophobia, among other things. She suffers a lot but she was such a sour little piece that it was hard to feel sorry for her, or really regretful when she finally went out and blew herself up.

MY FEELING about minstrel shows is that if they died out as a form of popular entertainment they probably deserved to, so there's no point in raising dead issues. The makers of "Dixie" seem to have felt differently about it however and they have given us the life-story of Dan Emmett, who invented the minstrel show and later popularized it across America. The life-story as presented here hardly seems factual—at least it doesn't seem likely that an actual XIX Century biography would follow quite so scrupulously the pattern laid down by Hollywood. Bing Crosby plays the famous minstrel however, which is a help naturally. Bing and technicolor between them have probably made the late Mr. Emmett's life a lot more colorful than it actually was.

NOCTURNE

AT SOME dark hour when all
around is dead,
In some secluded spot, where I am I,
I will walk the path that surer feet
will tread;
The path of stars that, twinkling in
the sky,
Now mark the goal where other
dreams have led.
And in a world adrift on shining
wings,
Then am I free, unmasked by time
and place,
Un-bound by cares and thoughts of
little things,
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FEMININE OUTLOOK

They Make The Thingumibobs

BY GORDON BEST

THE main gates swung open and the sleek station wagon, painted Royal Canadian Air Force blue, was passed through by the security guards. Out jumped the driver—a girl in a natty blue uniform—who opened the doors of the vehicle for the other occupants to alight.

These consisted of high-ranking officers and government officials from Great Britain and the United States. When their driver picked them up at the airport a half hour previously she was their introduction to a war plant organization which utilizes women employees in some of the most high-precision work of any plant in the world. This is the vast, government-owned, Research Enterprises Limited at Leaside, a suburb of Toronto.

For some time prior to the outbreak of war Canadian scientists had been at work on experiments in the manufacture of optical glass knowing that if war broke out foreign sources would be cut off. Within a year of the beginning of hostilities the Department of Munitions and Supply, with the expert technical advice of Canada's National Research Council, had commenced work on the creation of Research Enterprises which was to become the largest plant of its kind in the British Empire. Designed originally for the production of optical glass it now embraces an optical instrument division and a huge radio and communications division as well.

Sixteen to Sixty

Of the 7,500 employees today over 40% are women and girls. Some girls are as young as sixteen and the ages of the feminine employees range from these youngsters up to grandmothers of 60 and over.

Naturally it was a staggering job to train the thousands of women who have been employed since the inception of the organization. Precision optical instruments had never been manufactured before in Canada and it was necessary to scour the United Nations to obtain the experienced experts necessary.

One of the "imported" experts is a Frenchwoman who was a famous research scientist in France and had been engaged upon secret work for the French Navy before the fall of France. Several of the development and research engineers are Polish scientists who escaped from Poland after its collapse.

Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Phillips, D.S.O., M.C., O.B.E., president of Research Enterprises, when queried about the value of women in the plant, stated "In our kind of work, at any rate, they are about unbeatable. We intend to increase the proportion of women workers as compared to men, as we expand. We find there is very little limit to the application of women workers."

Grinding and Moulding

Women have a part in every stage of the production of optical instruments from the sorting of chunks of newly-made optical glass, the moulding of glass into blanks, grinding and polishing of prisms and lenses, to the manufacture of parts for highly complex instruments which contain over 6,000 parts. Girls are employed at assembly of such delicate devices as rangefinders, periscopes, fire-control devices, prismatic binoculars, telescopes, etc.

In the Remoulding Department girls work in a room temperature of 120 degrees and within two feet of the small open furnaces which have a temperature of around 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit! Many of them are on the night shift and they put in almost 60 hours per week at this work.

"The girls and women employed by us" said Mr. Roy Kerby who is executive assistant to the president, "show a keen awareness of their essential importance in the war effort. The numerous precision war instruments upon which they work go to many of the United Nations and the women understand the important part they play in furthering victory. They work harder and substantially longer hours than they would in a peace-time industry."

Music Lessens Fatigue

Company executives found, after some experimenting, that the girls could put in the long hours required of them with much less fatigue when they were working to music. Accordingly music is now furnished to workers in over a score of the plant buildings. The girls state that the music is specially appreciated during the last few hours of the day and night shifts as it gives them a definite "lift" and they leave the plant without any dragged-out feeling of fatigue.

Mrs. Amanda Herring, Women's Personnel Officer, told us that the training the young girls are getting in war plants today will be invaluable to them when peace comes. Not only will they be self-sufficient, if need be, but a great many of them are working for the first time in their lives and are obtaining valuable economic training in the value and handling of money which will be priceless to them when they are married and have a home of their own. (And, no doubt, it will also be priceless to their future husbands and the stability of their married life in so far as their home economics are concerned).

Family Security Plan

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

EXPERIENCE has taught that security cannot be taken for granted. It will be ours only if we plan for it and bring it about. So it is with the future financial security of a family. You can bring it about if you plan for it and are willing to do without some of the frills today so that you may make certain that you will have the necessities tomorrow. Women are the chief spenders of family incomes and it is largely in their power to see that these incomes buy their own and their family's future security.

How can this be done? First you must have a plan. You would not try to make a cake without a recipe. Yet it is much harder to save successfully without a chart to guide you. The first task, therefore, is to decide just what your future needs really are. Of course, these depend upon your present financial position and many other factors. Every family has its own peculiar problems. However, the broad outline of the needs of any family is much the same. So, let us look in on the Robinson family, Bob, aged 35 and Louise, aged 33, and their two children, Helen, 10 and John, 8. They have been tackling this problem and have prepared a program toward which they are working.

Junior Executive

Bob is one of the junior executives of his firm and his salary today is $3,500 a year. Five years ago they bought a new $7,000 home. This carries a mortgage of $4,500 bearing interest at 5% and off which $200 must be paid each year. When they were married Bob took out a $5,000 life insurance policy but they haven't added to this since as they were saving for their new home.

An estimation of future needs was their first problem. The chief consideration was—if Bob should die how would Louise carry on? How much money would she need?

First, she would require a lump sum in cash to pay the expenses of Bob's last illness, to pay funeral ex-

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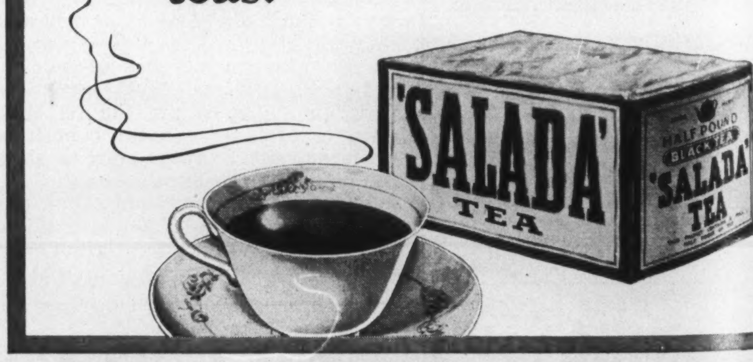

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penses and cost of cemetery plot and to tide her over until she can adjust herself to new conditions. They figured that it would take at least $2,000 to cover these costs.

Enough to Live On

Then, Louise would need an income sufficient to maintain herself and the children until the children are able to support themselves. As Bob and Louise want both children to have a university education, it will be fifteen years before they are both educated and self-supporting. Therefore, during the next fifteen years they decided that Louise would need an income of at least $100 a month. This is a considerable drop from the income to which she has been accustomed but if this amount is certain Louise believed she could manage.

After the children are educated and able to fend for themselves Louise will need an income sufficient to keep her for the rest of her life. This they put at a maximum of $50 a month.

In addition, some provision should be made about the house. At present it costs about $52 a month to cover interest and principal payments on mortgages, taxes and repairs. Of course, Louise could not afford to pay this on her reduced income. If the mortgage were reduced by $3,000, a straight mortgage could be obtained for the small balance, principal payments would not be necessary and upkeep costs would be cut to $25 a month or less. "Then", said Louise, "I could always get a friend to come to live with me and to share expenses and in that way I could live very cheaply."

Joint Annuity

Too, extra income will be needed for the years Helen and John are away from home at college. This they estimated would cost at least $500 extra a year or a total of $2,000 each, $4,000 in all.

The second part of their program is to plan so that if Bob lives they will have a joint annuity when Bob retires at 65.

Here, then, is what they really needed. In the event Bob dies—

$2,000 lump sum for expenses
$3,000 to reduce mortgage on home
$100 a month for next 15 years;
$50 a month for Louise's lifetime
$4,000 for education of children

Or, if Bob lives they wanted a joint annuity of at least $100 a month when he is 65.

Now, how did they work out this program? With their needs thus clearly outlined, Bob approached several insurance men and laid the problem before them. He asked each one to submit a plan to meet their needs. Of course, it was realized that they could not afford to complete the whole program now but later on gaps could be filled and the program added to. So, from the plans submitted they chose the following policies as the ones which would give the greatest benefits for the amount they could afford to pay.

Term Insurance

To cover the first two items requiring lump sums in cash—$2,000 for immediate expenses if Bob should die and $3,000 to reduce the mortgage—they chose a $5,000 term life insurance policy. Term insurance is the cheapest form of life insurance and, as the name implies, is a temporary arrangement made to fit a temporary need. It has no cash surrender or loan values. This policy cost them about $43 a year. It can be converted into a permanent form of insurance at any time within seven years.

To provide for the next item—income while children are dependent—to the $5,000 whole life policy they already carry they had added what is called the "15-year family income benefit." This benefit provides an income of $10 a month for every $1,000 insurance, or $50 in all, from the time of Bob's death until the end of the 15-year period. If Bob should die in three years, Louise would receive $50 a month for twelve years. At the end of that period the whole principal sum ($5,000) is paid. This family income benefit costs only about $27 a year extra.

Then, they took out a special whole life policy on Bob's life for $5,000—cost about $96 a year—with a 15-year family income benefit attached, cost another $27. This will provide another $50 a month for the 15-year period and another $5,000 at the end of that time. To both the $5,000 policy already carried and the new $5,000 whole life policy a disability benefit clause was added. This provides that if Bob is disabled for longer than six months, no premiums will be payable until he has recovered. This costs only 80c per $1,000 extra.

For Their Education

They decided they could not afford further insurance at present to cover $4,000 education costs for children. In the meantime they are putting aside war bonds for this purpose.

Here, then, is the total cost of their present life insurance policies:

$5,000 policy already carried	$85
Family income benefit added	27
$5,000 term insurance	43
New $5,000 whole life policy	97
Family income benefit	27
Disability benefit	8
Total cost	$287

But this $287 does not take $287 extra out of the family purse. They already have been paying out $85 a year for insurance. Then, from the compulsory savings portion of their income tax they can deduct $100 of the premiums paid on new insurance taken. This means that the amount paid out for income tax will be $100 less although of course compulsory savings refundable after the war will also be reduced. Thus, the extra outlay will be the difference between $287 and $185 or $102 a year.

Protection

The $5,000 insurance the Robinsons carried before they made up their new plan, after paying the $2,000 needed for immediate expenses would have paid Louise $100 a month for less than three years. After that she would have nothing except the house with its heavy upkeep costs. Instead, for an outlay of $2 a week they have provided that if Bob dies Louise will receive:

$2,000 for immediate expenses
$3,000 to reduce mortgage on home
$100 a month income until John is 23
$10,000 payable at end of 15-year period which would provide about $45 a month for Louise for her lifetime.

And, if Bob is disabled for more than six months, most of the premiums will stop and insurance program will not be disturbed.

If Bob lives they intend to revise and add to their program as time goes on. After the children become independent the whole plan will be directed to providing income for their old age.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Fall Grapes Into Winter Jelly

BY ALICE STARR

IT'S the season for purple-stained finger tips. Grapes are in and soon small jars of grape jelly will again fill that cool, dark shelf in the cellar. But it has been a long time since the last jelly season and it will pay to check the steps that lead to success. As in canning, assemble all the tools for jelly making before starting operations.

A saucepan with a flat bottom and straight sides is needed. If commercial pectin is to be used, a six-quart pan is necessary. If no pectin is used, a four-quart pan will be large enough.

You will need also: A scales; a measuring cup; small jelly jars and a pan to sterilize them; a tongs to lift the jars from the bath; a tray and a folded towel to hold the glasses while they are being filled; an old pot in which to melt paraffin; a ladle; a large metal spoon.

It is best to depend on half fully ripe grapes and half under-ripe grapes. The riper grapes will assure a jelly of good color and flavor. The under-ripe grapes will assure good pectin and acid content which, in turn, assure good texture.

The grapes should be well washed under running water, drained and carefully picked from the stems. Crush them well, add a little water, not over ¼ cup to each pound of fruit, if the juice does not run freely. Cook over simmering heat 10 minutes or until the fruit is very soft, stirring occasionally to prevent scorching.

The jelly bag can be a commercial product made of flannel or it can be a good, tightly woven sugar or salt or flour bag, well washed. Or it can be a triple fold of scalded cheesecloth. Hang in such a way that the juice drips directly into a bowl but not so low that the bottom of the bag touches the contents of the bowl.

After the juice has stopped dripping and while the fruit pulp is still hot, squeeze the bag with two wooden spoons. This will get out any remaining juice. To clarify the juice, strain it through a triple layer of scalded cheesecloth. Five pounds of grapes will yield about six cups of juice.

Grape Jelly

Juice from Concord grapes requires special treatment to prevent the formation of tartaric acid crystals in the jelly. Often believed to be sugar crystals, they are harmless, but an annoyance. Before straining the juice a second time, let it stand overnight in the refrigerator, covered. In the morning, dip the juice from the bowl, and strain it through a triple layer of cheesecloth. The crystals will tend to settle out and stay with the sediment in the bottom of the bowl.

If no water has been used in the extraction of the juice, allow 1 cup sugar to each cup of juice for jelly. If water has been used, allow ¾ cup sugar to each cup of juice, and a slightly longer cooking time will be required.

Do not cook up more than 5 to 6 cups of juice at one time. Combine juice and sugar, stir over low heat until sugar has dissolved and then boil quickly without stirring until the jelly stage is reached.

The jelly stage is determined by the "drop" test. After 8 to 10 minutes' rapid boiling, dip a spoon into the syrup and let the syrup run from it. Continue to do this and when the syrup no longer falls in one stream but separates into two distinct streams and then these two streams slow to form two drops which cling a moment to the spoon before falling at the same time, the jelly stage is reached. A spoonful of juice, at this stage, will stiffen to jelly on a cold saucer. Take pan jars off the heat.

Remove jars from the sterilizing bath, and arrange them on a towel on the tray. Then skim any foam off the jelly and ladle the juice into the jelly jars, filling them to within ¼ inch of the top. Cover with a towel. When perfectly cold and set, wipe the inner edges of the jars and dry well. Then pour on melted paraffin to cover generously and let set firmly. Put on tin covers or paper or commercially made transparent film caps, and store on a cool, dark, dry shelf.

Apple Jelly

Apples or crabapples make excellent jelly. If the flavor of the apple itself is bland, add a little vinegar or lemon juice and some spices, when cooking the fruit.

Wash apples well and discard stems, blossom ends and cut out any bruises, but do not peel. Cut or chop, but do not core. Press down into a kettle and add water until it shows between the pieces of apple on the top layer. Cover and simmer 30 minutes or until fruit is very soft.

Drip and strain the juice as when making grape jelly. Measure juice. Add 1 cup sugar to each cup juice and cook rapidly to the jelly stage. Seal in hot sterilized jars.

When using commercial pectin, follow directions *exactly*.

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Will You Have It Hot Or Cold?

BY JANET MARCH

"IT'S Polish," remarked the girl behind the tea and coffee counter in Macey's.

"Polish?" said the surprised customer turning over the box in her hand, "but it's nearly four years—"

"Yes, I guess this cocoa has been in this country quite some time. It seems to be the same as the usual sort but none of us can read the directions on the box."

"I'll take it. I haven't been able to get any cocoa for a long time," and the customer dropped the package into her shopping bag.

"I didn't know cocoa came from Poland. I thought it was a tropical thing," I said when the clerk turned to me.

"Well, I've been at this counter for fifteen years and it's the first Polish cocoa I've ever seen, but that's Polish all right on the box. The cash girl speaks it and she told us. Lots of queer things happen in this war."

COLOR SCHEME

BACK on the job, brown as a nut,
And everyone green with jealousy,
I'm in the pink of condition, but
I'm in the red financially!

—MAY RICHSTONE.

Whatever the shortages in New York, in this part of Canada there is lots of cocoa to be had with the directions printed in nice clear English, and it's good to have one of the ingredients which crop up in the recipe books definitely there. With other things scarce we have come to value cocoa and chocolate more than ever. Chocolate is not so easy to come by, but the younger members of the family conduct an active pursuit of bars.

In the country the supply system is even more irregular than in the city, where if you are canny and friendly you can often discover the days the supplies come in. In the country you have to try every shop in town—there only are about seven all told, including the pool rooms. We work at a disadvantage because we are only a few miles from a vast mushroom growth of a munition plant and the competition is keen. Often the bloodhounds lose the scent and come home discouraged, but on a good day we all munch happily as we coast slowly—to save gas—home down a gentle slant. It is probable that we are eating more chocolate than we did when bars could be bought by the boxful. It is certain that chocolate which has always been highly valued as concentrated food is more prized in wartime than in peacetime when a greater variety of sweet things was to be had. Bitter chocolate has some protein, fat, calcium, iron and vitamin B_1 in it.

So far there seems to be plenty of cocoa, and since tea and coffee were rationed it has become a usual lunch-

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MADE IN CANADA

time drink, hot in winter and iced in summer. Everyone has a favorite way of making it, just as with coffee.

The quickest way is to stir the cocoa, sugar and a little cream into a smooth paste, and then pour on boiling milk and stir till the sugar and cocoa are thoroughly mixed. What is probably a better way though it isn't so swift is to mix the cocoa, sugar and a little water to a paste in the double boiler and then add the milk and cook till hot. Some people like to add vanilla, and then stir briskly with a beater till it froths before serving, for this is supposed to stop a scum forming.

The usual way of making iced cocoa is to have a supply of chocolate syrup on hand to which you just add milk and ice and stir or beat well.

Chocolate Syrup

1 cup of cocoa
1 cup of sugar
1½ cups of cold water
Vanilla
Salt

Mix all the ingredients to a smooth paste except the vanilla and then cook over a low heat for about five to ten minutes. Cool and add the vanilla. If you like your cocoa very sweet you will need more sugar, that is if you have more sugar to need. To use, dilute with milk and beat till thoroughly mixed then add ice and serve. Don't let the ice stand in it too long or it will be a rather watery drink.

Nowadays when we are all looking through our cook books again for desserts which can be made on wartime rations, because of this year's shortage of fruit a recipe for a cold dessert is useful.

Cocoa Mould

4 tablespoonfuls of cocoa
½ cup of sugar
¾ cup of cream
3 egg whites
1 teaspoonful of vanilla
Salt

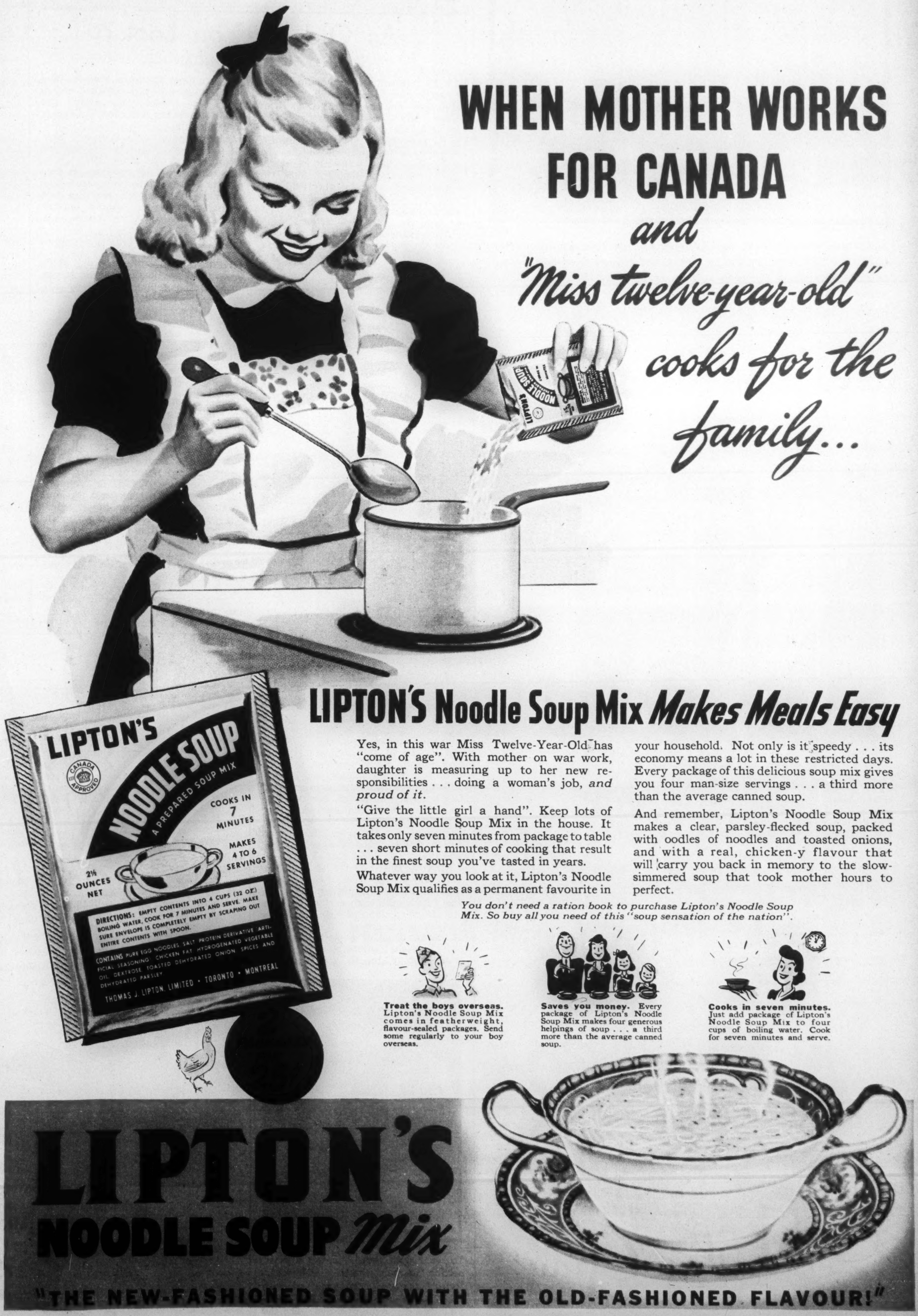
Beat the egg whites, salt and vanilla until they are stiff. Add the sugar slowly and then fold in the cocoa. Beat the cream till it thickens. This recipe does not call for whipping cream but table cream which you have kept for a day in the refrigerator usually does quite well. Fold the cream and cocoa mixture together and chill thoroughly before serving.

Another cold dessert with chocolate flavoring is this one with rice in it.

Chocolate Rice

¼ of a cup of uncooked rice
2 teaspoonfuls of gelatine
¼ cup of cold water
1 teaspoonful of vanilla
1 egg
2 cups of milk
¼ cup of sugar
2 tablespoons of cocoa
½ teaspoonful of salt

Mix the sugar and cocoa together in the double boiler, then add the milk slowly and heat. Add the rice and salt and cook till the rice is done. Separate the white and the yolk of the egg and beat the yolk well. Stir the yolk into the milk and rice mixture carefully and cook for a few minutes. Soak the gelatine in the ¼ cupful of water, then heat it over boiling water till it dissolves and pour it into the rice mixture stirring as you pour. Beat the egg white till it is very stiff and add the vanilla to it, mix with the rice. Pour into one mould or individual ones and chill thoroughly.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NOODLE SOUP
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WHEN MOTHER WORKS FOR CANADA
and
"Miss twelve-year-old" cooks for the family...

LIPTON'S Noodle Soup Mix *Makes Meals Easy*

Yes, in this war Miss Twelve-Year-Old has "come of age". With mother on war work, daughter is measuring up to her new responsibilities . . . doing a woman's job, *and proud of it*.

"Give the little girl a hand". Keep lots of Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix in the house. It takes only seven minutes from package to table . . . seven short minutes of cooking that result in the finest soup you've tasted in years.

Whatever way you look at it, Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix qualifies as a permanent favourite in your household. Not only is it speedy . . . its economy means a lot in these restricted days. Every package of this delicious soup mix gives you four man-size servings . . . a third more than the average canned soup.

And remember, Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix makes a clear, parsley-flecked soup, packed with oodles of noodles and toasted onions, and with a real, chicken-y flavour that will carry you back in memory to the slow-simmered soup that took mother hours to perfect.

You don't need a ration book to purchase Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix. So buy all you need of this "soup sensation of the nation".

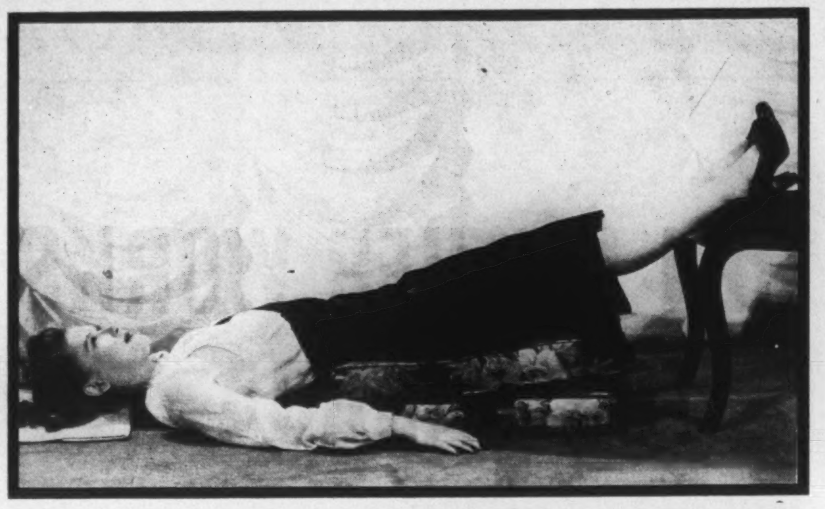
Treat the boys overseas. Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix comes in featherweight, flavour-sealed packages. Send some regularly to your boy overseas.

Saves you money. Every package of Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix makes four generous helpings of soup . . . a third more than the average canned soup.

Cooks in seven minutes. Just add package of Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix to four cups of boiling water. Cook for seven minutes and serve.

LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP *Mix*

"THE NEW-FASHIONED SOUP WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED FLAVOUR!"



At the end of a tiring day try this quick and effective relaxing routine. Lie on the floor with the feet on a chair and pillows piled high enough to raise hips about ten inches. Remain perfectly still for about ten minutes. There's a dual benefit to be had if the period of relaxation is preceded by creaming the face with a good tissue cream.

DRESSING TABLE

As Old As You Look?

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IT IS natural for a woman to become so used to her own face that she does not see changes as they come. She looks in the glass, and the familiar reflection looks back—same eyes, same nose, same mouth. She misses the subtle, day-by-day record etched there by the life she leads. But all the time her emotions, the climate she lives in, the food she eats, her physical condition, the care she gives her skin, are being recorded, and she pays little attention.

Then something happens to accelerate the process—perhaps an illness, a period of worry and stress, or perhaps weeks of burning heat, dust, and dry winds. When the emergency is over, some one makes a casual remark that sends her rushing to her mirror, and she is shocked to find that her skin has lost its lovely bloom. It looks parched and flaky. The texture is coarser, or it may be marred with little lines and puckers she has never noticed before. It may have a glassy shine, or clusters of dark specks may show where the pores have refused to work normally and blackheads have formed.

These changes in the skin take place because the skin's own oil—that natural cosmetic which makes a perfect young skin one of the loveliest things in the world—has become insufficient. Because it is losing the luscious bloom and depth of perfectly lubricated skin we say it is dry. Most women observe that their skins become dryer as they grow older. This may be a normal process, or it may be due, as some authorities claim, to lack of fat in the modern diet, to dry, overheated rooms, to the extremes of climate.

Over Twenty-Five?

Whatever the cause, the average woman over twenty-five should pay special attention every day to her complexion to keep it fresh, soft and clear. A dry skin is fragile and acts up after all sorts of unsuspected influences such as a spell of indigestion, a bad cold, frigid temperatures, dusty winds, or loss of sleep. Even a fit of worry or temper is enough to affect the beauty of this delicate type of complexion. So if you can arrange to be healthy and happy, your chance of keeping a beautiful skin is good. Drink plenty of water, for the skin needs moisture, and eat food that supplies the vitamins—milk, butter, eggs, green vegetables, fresh raw fruits. Get your quota of relaxation, too.

Finally, use only gentle preparations on your face and, of course, give it plenty of cream. Wash it once a day with a milk soap and water, rinsing off every scrap of suds. For other cleansings use cream. The last thing at night, cleanse it well and then work a rich lubricating cream into it to keep it smooth and supple. If you are one of those women who won't take an oily face to bed, cream your face before your bath. The steamy moisture will coax the cream into the skin.

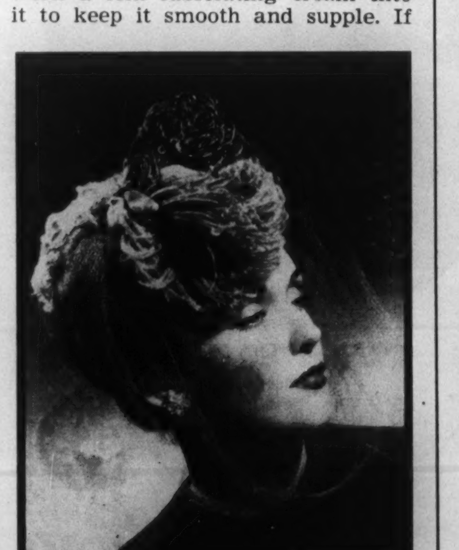
It is important to keep the skin well creamed because the oil protects it to some extent from wind, excessive sunshine, cold and dirt. It also prevents it from becoming parched, shrunken, and rough looking, and gives it a velvety, supple appearance.

Good Health

Some women with very dry skins use a light application of cold cream as a powder foundation. Many others use the emollient skin lotions so good for beautifying hands, and a large number stick to foundation creams or lotions. You will find it worth while to experiment with these as a make-up base until you determine which one gives you the best protection and the greatest flattery.

Don't forget that while cosmetics are indispensable these days, it is the blood that feeds the skin and keeps it fresh and firm. For this reason a good circulation is vital. You can get it by mat exercises or other forms of hard physical exertion.

Right now your face is probably the worse for hours spent in the sun. So this is a good time to see what you can do with earnest use of your pet cosmetics. Use them properly, and you will notice in a week or two that your skin is growing fresher, finer-grained, and fairer. By the time the weather permits you to step out in your fall clothes, your complexion will have shuffled off its fading tan and be worthy of the prettiest setting you can give it.



To wear with short evening dresses, ostrich feathers shading from chartreuse to olive green accented with American beauty bows. It has a provocative dip over one eye. On the other side it reveals the coiffure.

ORANGE FLOWER SKIN LOTION
Dorothy Gray
DRY-SKIN CLEANSER
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"Quickie"
for
DRY SKIN

Cleanse

Clean-and-soften your skin with Dorothy Gray *Dry Skin Cleanser.* It's luscious-rich. Use once . . wipe off. Use twice . . wipe off. Now look—your skin so smooth, so sparkling-clean! $1.25.

Freshen

Moisten a pad of absorbent cotton with Dorothy Gray *Orange-Flower Skin Lotion.* Briskly pat . . . pat . . . pat your face. Removes traces of cream . . . helps stimulate skin locally with a brighter, clearer look. $1.10.

For deep-sleep softening—smooth on Dorothy Gray Special *Dry-Skin Mixture* at bedtime. Richly lubricating for parched, lined skins. Jar, $3.00.

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Why is there more "tea" in Cup No. 2?

Answer:

Because "tea" is fragrance, flavor, satisfaction . . . and there's more of all three in Cup No. 2. It was made from choice YOUNG leaves. To get these more flavorful YOUNG leaves, just ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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Yardley English Lavender—95c to $5.25

Yardley English Lavender Soap—35¢ a large cake—3 for $1.00

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LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

THE OTHER PAGE

Next to His Heart

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK, JR.

THE General, bristling with medals and moustaches and sporting his newest uniform and most pleasant smile, marched briskly into the little bedroom of the base hospital. He was followed at a quite respectful distance (for the General invariably insisted upon decorum) by two of his staff-officers, a house-doctor, an orderly and a news-photographer. To these five was to go the unique privilege of witnessing the decoration for extreme gallantry of one of the bravest men to return from the Dieppe raid—Private Abel Smith.

The private, a good-looking young man of about thirty, lay back on his pillows and watched with a rather languid interest the approach of the smiling General. You ask why, in the face of such a signal honour as this, his interest should be no more than languid? The answer is, alas, simple and easily given. Private Smith was now little more than half the energetic, healthy chap of two months earlier—his right arm was gone and with one of his eyes he would never see again. The places where the other bullets had been still ached when he needed sleep.

Thus it was that not yet could he become excited over the advent of visitors, not even of exalted ones.

Beneath his apathy, however, one could see that he did appreciate the mark of distinction which this interview brought him. The hesitant and rather weak smile which filled up his eyes as the General stood beside him showed this.

After the medal had been fastened to the breast of his nightgown, just over his heart, and a few formal words spoken, the General's tone became more personal and friendly.

"My boy," he said, holding Smith's white hand in one of his own gnarled, brown ones, "we're all more proud of you than I can say. Such an unconquerable spirit, such brave courage . . . you've been an honour to your country which she won't soon forget."

"Thank you, Sir," mumbled Smith.

The General paused as though uncertain what further to say, and a somewhat embarrassed silence filled the little room. The General felt a certain emotion welling up within him, and, being English, and therefore not desirous of admitting it, he addressed his next remark to the soldier in a lighter tone.

"Surely, Smith," he said, looking down with kindly eyes, "out of all you've been through in the immediate past there must be some event, something which has been of a cheerful nature and which will become a happy memory. Everything has its brighter side, you know."

Perhaps he expected the soldier to choose this conferring of the medal upon him as his brightest incident.

At the conclusion of the General's words Abel Smith slowly put his hand beneath his nightgown where the decoration was pinned and pulled something out. It was a greeting card.

"This, Sir," he said as he handed it to the General, "has made me happier than I think I've ever been before in my life. I received it yesterday, Sir, on my birthday, from my little daughter, Peggy, in Canada. She's only four, Sir, and she wrote those words herself!"

A few tears forced themselves from out the young soldier's eyes; but they were tears, the onlookers felt, which were not the result of sadness.

The General took the card and bent his head quite low over it as though very intent on reading all it had to say. It was a simple birthday card with a picture of a rabbit and at the bottom, in overlarge and straggling ink, the words, "love to Daddy from Peggy."

It was soon read, and the General realized at last that he must look up. Silently he gave back the card and then held Smith's hand again in his own, looking him in the eyes.

"Good luck Daddy," was all he said as he turned at length quickly and made once more for the door, "Good luck!"

In the corridor outside the General paused a moment to extricate some soot from his eye.

Virgins After Breakfast

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

UNLIKE the dragon of fable, the Big Stores demand not one virgin for breakfast but a shoal of them immediately after! And not to their disadvantage. The young women who crowd this early morning car are interesting, since they are a microcosm of city life. Most of them are well dressed and clean. Their stockings are without spot or wrinkle or any such thing. These girls are not dissatisfied. For the most part they are placid, not loud in their talk or flaunting in their manner. They have a superb self-reliance. They're not bold but they're not concerned if someone looks at them.

What a number of "nice girls" there must be in this city! Half-a-dozen who are not reading either a women's magazine or a library book wear a curious little red-and-white button, the emblem of membership in an organized class of some evangelical church. Nowadays the custom of girding at the churches is common. Denunciation of dogmatic theology has itself been crystallized into a dogma. Any writer who questions it is immediately damned as a literary heretic and reserved for a literary hell. This probably will consist of reading Hemingway forever and ever.

TRUTH

TRUTH is lovely;
Truth is whole;
Truth is the perfect
Potter's bowl!

All else vanishes,
Drifts to dust;
Copper "blues"
And iron rusts.

Only the skull
And bones endure,
Holy . . . . terrible. . .
White and pure!

MONA GOULD.

Perhaps there is reason in the statement that the churches teach the deepest philosophy by rule-of-thumb. They may be blameworthy for their ignorance of art and their contempt for it. It is possible that they harbor some persons as coarse and materialistic as Judas Iscariot. But on the other hand there are thousands of people, not rich, who gain all the culture they will ever secure within the walls of a church. They learn to triumph over the ills of life by the acceptance of great ideals, even when they are not understood.

Some of these girls will meet on Monday night in a study of the customs of China where they help to support a missionary. On Tuesday they may sew for the Red Cross. On Thursday they will have a club meeting or a romp in the gymnasium; carefully dodging the formal Wednesday evening prayer-meeting where old people ask for the same things week after week with no real expectation of getting them. On Friday night some of them will be at choir-practice, getting occasional glimpses of what music is about.

The only other art-instruction they get will come to them as a side-issue. They will study the English Bible for its maxims, but the beauty of its literary form will strike them only unconsciously. They will never hear of Leonardo, or Giotto; of Peter Paul Rubens, or of Rembrandt. For them Phidias never lived, and architecture will be mere building—as it is to some architects.

An effort will be made by the Church to engraft upon unprepared minds the splendor of a supreme Idea. And, marvellously enough, it will succeed. These girls will marry and their sons will remember the equable sweetness of an unselfish home-life. The Church is the miracle of the ages. It is still to the Greeks foolishness; an uncultured disseminator of culture, not fully appreciated until it is in danger from Hitler and the Nazi doctrine.

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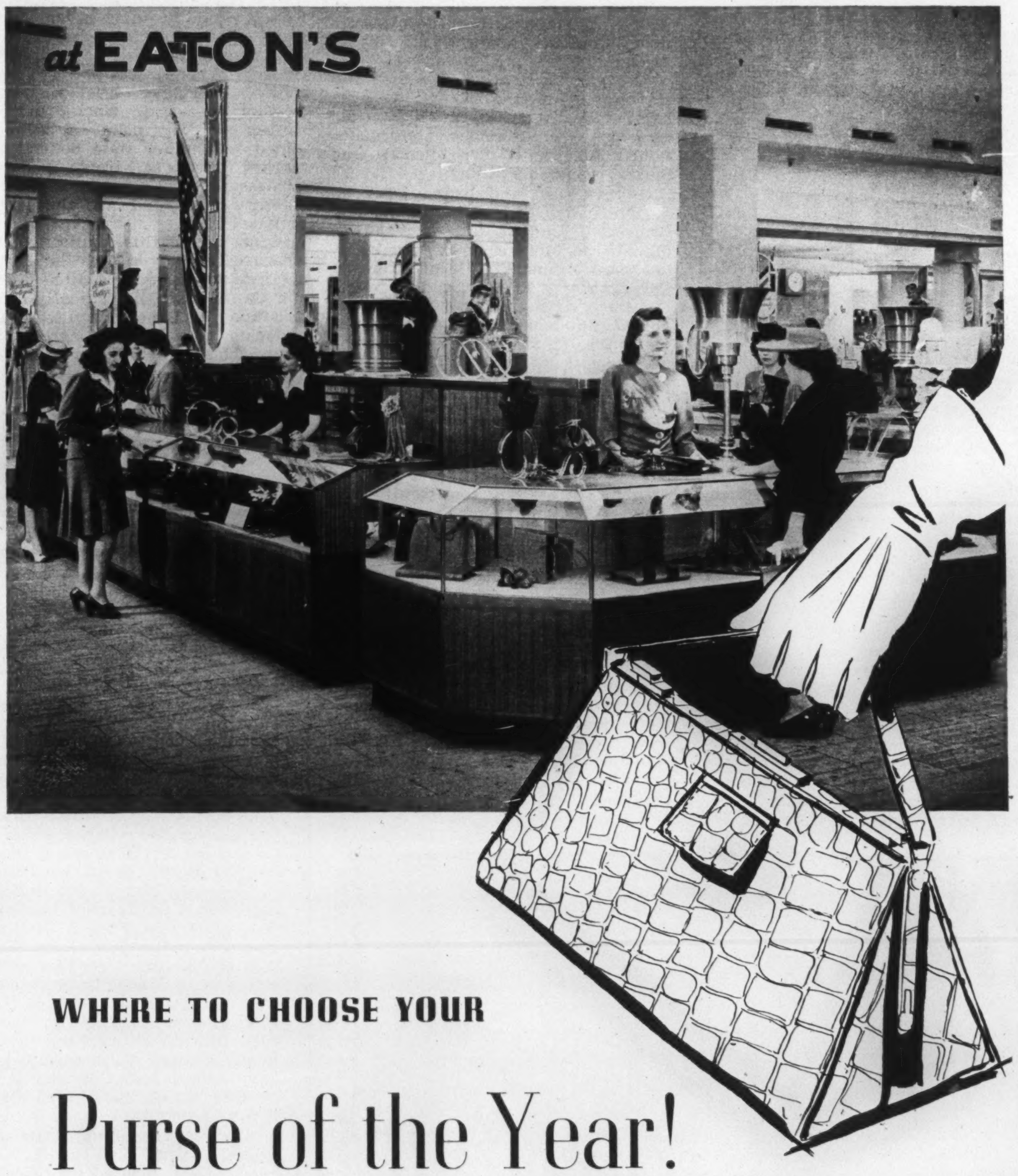
TOMATO
SOUP



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Purse of the Year!

For you who are making one GOOD purse do this year, EATON'S has set aside this convenient centre for better handbags. Here we have gathered together long-living styles in beautifully manipulated leathers . . . designed to last; to be a definite asset to your wardrobe; to carry your extras with grace! In this tantalizing collection are such extraordinary-but-practical materials as snakeskin, lizard, python and alligator! Colours too, among the basic shades. Ranging from each $10.07 to $75.00.

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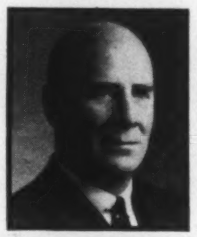
SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

D. Clive Betts

"BANKER Turned Brewer" might be a fitting title for the career of D. Clive Betts, recently appointed Executive Vice-President of Canadian Breweries Limited. The transition from finance to foam is not a recent one, however, for D. C. Betts is a veteran figure in Canada's brewing industry.



Thirty years ago he was behind the bars . . . of a teller's cage . . . in a little branch bank in Bowmanville, Ontario. Then came the call of the west and a migration to Calgary with an accompanying jump from the realm of money into that of malt.

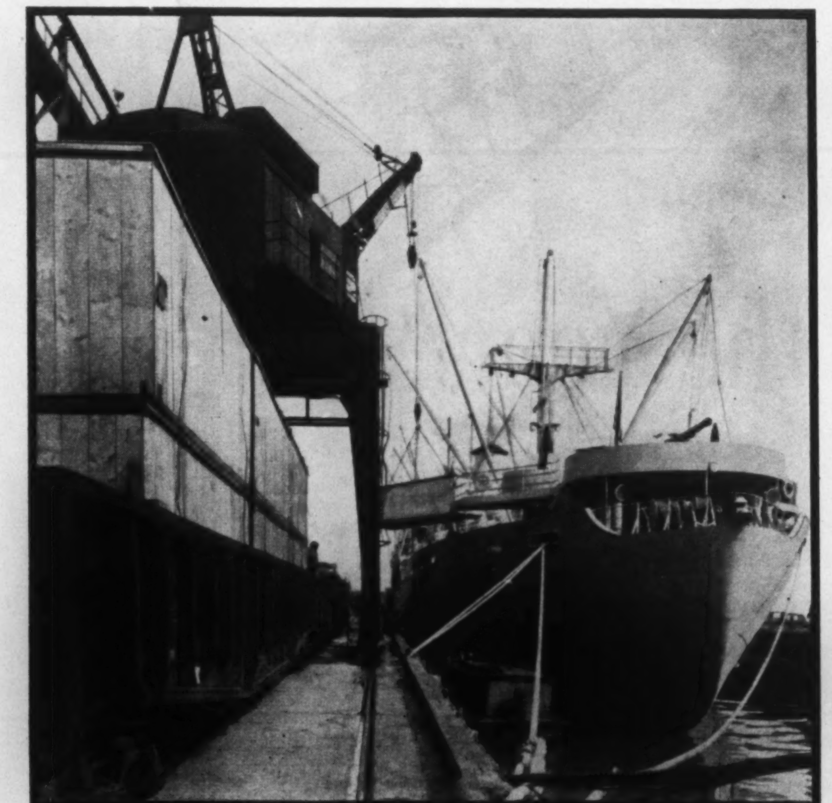
His early years in the brewing of the beverage which today creates Canada's longest street queues, carried him into practically every large centre in the Prairie Provinces and he had a ringside seat during the eventful days when legalized sale gave way to prohibition and when prohibition petered out and legally-controlled distribution in its various forms came into being in Canada's provinces.

In 1930 he moved to London, Ontario, and became associated with the old Carling Brewing Co., which had just become a unit of Canadian Breweries Limited. President E. P. Taylor took Mr. Betts into the fold and placed him in the position of manager of the Carling plant, from which post he later was transferred to the company's head offices at Toronto, in an executive capacity. His early training in the world of drafts and sightbills eminently fitted him for his duties in this great new combination of companies. Not only was there required of these pioneer executives a vast organizing ability; it was necessary that they should understand the intricacies of financing and of setting up an effective central administrative structure for a company whose plants were a heterogeneous group of breweries, each of which previously had functioned under its own special and unique modus operandi.

He has seen and had a hand in most of the growth of Canadian Breweries Limited, almost from its humble beginnings under the early but soon outmoded title of Brewing Corporation of Canada, right through the busy days during which it acquired no fewer than 17 Ontario breweries, 11 of which subsequently were closed and their products taken off the market.

But it is not all work for this suntanned executive. His bronzed skin is forceful evidence of some leisure hours spent on the golf course where, at the Toronto Hunt, he is said to turn in scores that consistently are in the 80's. And many a wily, smallmouthed bass has fallen to his split-bamboo as he flicked it over some northern lake.

The men who dally with bridge, especially at Toronto's Board of Trade Club, will tell you that D. C. Betts is one of Canada's shrewdest exponents of the demand bid and the take-out. He knows his cards as he knows his business and those whose daily lives are thrown into contact with Clive Betts will quickly volunteer the information that no matter what he may be doing, it is done with the finesse of one who knows what he's doing and how it should be done.



Vital war freight, destined overseas,—to Great Britain, Russia and Allied fighting fronts, swings aboard one of the new cargo ships, which have been launched in steadily increasing numbers on this continent. To prevent delay in loading ships, dispatching of trains to seaport piers is timed accurately to correspond with the arrival of ships. The enormous cases (above) are accordingly lifted directly from the railroad cars and, in one continuous movement, lowered into the hold of the ship by the mobile crane which is part of the pier equipment. Switching locomotives immediately remove empty cars and place loaded ones, so that an uninterrupted stream of tanks, guns, trucks, food and other essential war material is kept flowing until the vessel's cargo space is filled.

A Safe Technique of Post-War Price Control?

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

The relative success of the democracies in preventing a runaway inflation during the war suggests the possibility of controlling prices in peace with the onerous restrictions removed.

The writer finds that the wartime measures to combat inflation are unsuited to the objective of a normal economy, the expansion of purchasing power and employment.

The methods here suggested, instead of seeking to displace the law of supply and demand as a regulator of production and prices by direct overhead control of individual prices, permit it to operate more freely, while making provision against fluctuations due to speculation. In this sense, Mr. McConnell believes, they are both democratic and functional.

THE wartime experiment of the democratic nations in price control is a new departure in public finance which carries much wider implications than appear on the surface, raising the question as to what extent such control will be continued after the war and the efficacy of the measures hitherto employed.

It appears to imply a break with traditional economic theory in that the law of supply and demand is cold-shouldered and its function of regulating production, prices and wages partially taken over by the state. Yet experience has already demonstrated that it cannot be excluded. When prices are too rigid, critical shortages develop, quality deteriorates and black markets spring up. The point to be determined is whether state control and market control can travel in double harness to serve the end of price stability and what are the proper limits of each.

In answering this conundrum, the measures employed and the results obtained in Britain, United States and Canada will be critically examined and the lessons applied in formulating a control policy for the future which will best serve the end in view. In this connection it is well to remember that the conditions affecting price movements which obtain in war are likely to be reversed in the post-war period. In a war economy production is largely diverted to destructive use and the supply of consumer goods greatly curtailed while at the same time the consumer's purchasing power is increased.

With the return to a peace economy a new factor enters, the danger of deflation which is an equally malignant disorder. The business cycle swings between two extremes and the goal of monetary policy is to avoid both. The wartime methods will no longer serve. If reasonably full production and employment are to be maintained, it is essential that the consumer retain as large a proportion of his income as possible. The problem for the post-war period is what measures the government can set in motion to maintain purchasing power on the scale of an expanding productive capacity.

After the last war a short inflationary period was followed in 1921 by a period of deflation. Unless adequate measures are taken, history is likely to repeat itself when the backlog of accumulated demand, cashed-in war savings and rehabilitation projects has been largely exhausted. The industrial plant will be wholly available for consumer goods and needed capital expansion while the

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Confusion in Foreign Trade

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WALTER LIPPMANN has been writing a series of articles about the economic foreign policy of the United States, past, present and apparent future. His argument is of enormous interest to everyone concerned about the world's future—especially to Canadians with their big stake in foreign trade—because he shows that it was the failure of the United States, after the last war, to adjust its foreign economic policy to the fact that it had changed from a debtor to a great creditor nation that brought on the world economic collapse which was the prelude to the present war; furthermore, that the United States is now all set to repeat that disastrous sin of omission.

For many decades the United States imported more goods than it exported and borrowed abroad to pay the difference. Then it itself began to invest abroad and during the first Great War paid off all the old debt and became a creditor nation. This new position called for a change in economic policy, but no change was made. Lippmann says that if we examine the U.S. foreign accounts for the period from 1922 to 1928 (the latter marking the beginning of the economic collapse which engulfed the world in 1929) we have a clear lesson of what it meant when, though a creditor nation, the United States behaved as though it were a debtor.

During those seven years the United States maintained a very high tariff, it promoted its foreign exports, and insisted on collecting the debts owed to it. As a result, the rest of the world was called upon to pay the U.S. in gold dollars an annual average amount of $1,257,000,000. This was made up of $593,000,000 to cover the excess of U.S. exports over imports, of $465,000,000 for interest on ordinary debt, of $199,000,000 on war debt.

A System That Didn't Work

How did the world pay the U.S. that $1,257,000,000 a year? U.S. tourists abroad spent $467,000,000, U.S. immigrants sent back to Europe $227,000,000, foreign countries sent the U.S. $41,000,000 of gold, and $50,000,000 more was made up on miscellaneous items like shipping charges and insurance.

But all this was still $472,000,000 short of what foreigners needed to balance their accounts with the U.S. What did the latter do? It lent foreigners, on the average annually, the $472,000,000. That is, it lent them the money to pay what they owed it for interest on what they already owed it. Otherwise the foreign countries would have had to stop paying interest or buy $472,000,000 less of U.S. exports.

In 1928 large-scale lending by the United States and by other creditor nations began to decline and by 1932 it had fallen virtually to zero. The result was that debtor nations had to cut down their imports; to pay for what they nevertheless had to import they had to make a tremendous effort to export. This brought about the collapse of the world economy which was the prelude to this war; the Japanese aggression took place in 1931, the Nazi revolution in 1933.

Lippmann says that the basic principle of an economic foreign policy is that the foreign accounts of the nation must be brought into balance by ordinary economic transactions; that the United States' refusal to adopt this principle made the post-war reconstruction a catastrophic failure. Instead of a principle by which the U.S. regulated and kept in balance its economic foreign relations as a whole, it allowed separate groups of Americans to act independently.

Need for Coordinated Policy

The decision as to how much the U.S. would allow foreigners to sell to it was made by Congress through the usual method of log-rolling a tariff among lobbyists and pressure groups. The decision as to how much the U.S. would try to sell abroad was made by the separate corporations and their bankers who were interested in the export business. The decision as to what would be lent abroad, how much and when, was made by bankers and investors.

Each separate tariff schedule, foreign sales promotion campaign and foreign loan was backed by men looking at their immediate interest. There was no one in the Government, and there was no informed public opinion, to insist that all these transactions were interrelated and must be regulated by the public interest as a whole. Lippmann says that the vice of this absence of national policy can be demonstrated concretely by studying the tariff, the export campaign or the foreign loans of the 1920's.

The United States is now, says Lippmann, getting ready again *not* to have an economic foreign policy after this war. Important Americans are staking out claims which affect the United States' whole economic position without even stopping to recognize that there is such a thing as the need to balance the nation's foreign accounts. Lippmann instances Admiral Land's announcement that after the war the United States "is entitled, as a nation, to a modern fleet of from 15 to 20 million deadweight tons." But what does Admiral Land mean by the word "entitled"? Are the Chinese as a nation of 400,000,000 entitled to a modern fleet of from 45 to 60 million deadweight tons?

If the U.S. is not going to buy rubber and silk abroad, if it's to have Admiral Land's merchant fleet maintained by subsidies, if it's going out to lead the world in civil aviation, if it's not going to let the U.S. be a dumping ground for foreign goods, and if it's against foreign lending too, then how are foreigners to pay for the goods to put into the ships that Admiral Land says the U.S. is entitled to?

market will lack the support of the vast war expenditure, a reversal of the two factors tending to higher prices.

It follows that government policy, directed in wartime to controlling inflation, should be prepared at its close to combat deflation. In this light it would be well to examine the various price control policies now in operation. On the occasion of the passing of the Emergency Control Act in the United States, President Roosevelt defined the conditions on which it might be expected to work: "Price-control legislation alone cannot successfully combat inflation. To do that, an adequate tax and fiscal program, a broad savings program, a sound production program, and an effective priorities and rationing program are all needed. Finally, all bulwarks against inflation must fail unless all of us . . . are determined to make those bulwarks hold fast."

Britain has succeeded in controlling inflation by recognizing the basic relationship between money supply and available goods, taking almost half the income of consumers in taxes and war savings. This was the major weapon in the inflation war, useless as a peacetime technique. To forestall deflation, taxation should be reduced to the lowest practicable limits and the war nest eggs spent either in new enterprise or consumer goods.

Subsidiary Techniques

Let us next consider the subsidiary techniques: 1. *Price ceilings supplemented by the payment of cost of living bonuses by employers to workers and state subsidies to producers.* As explained by Mr. Ilsley, "these subsidies are not really subsidies to any manufacturer, importer or dealer, but are in reality subsidies for the benefit of the consumer. *They are paid when there is no other way of ensuring adequate supplies of a particular product for the consumer at prices permitted by the price ceiling.** In practice, because consumers are so numerous, they are paid to producers or dealers on condition that they maintain supplies and carry out the policy of the price ceiling by supplying goods to others at such prices as will permit them in turn to operate within the limits of the price ceiling."

On the analogy of the present control methods, to avoid deflation the government should establish a price floor. To make this effective it should reduce taxation and suspend further borrowing. Deflation increases the value of the dollar and penalizes all debtors who should therefore receive cost of living bonuses to compensate for any fall in prices. Since debtors are so numerous, the state might arrange for the creditors to pay them the cost of living bonuses which they could then recover from the state (and the debtor) through subsidies.

The payment of cost of living bonuses was intended to stabilize wages. But since they add to the manufacturer's costs they reduce his profit margin. He may then claim a subsidy which is paid by the state and eventually by the consumer who is held to be the beneficiary of cost of living bonuses. It is doubtful if any gain from these methods is worth their administrative cost.

2. *The reduction of consumer demand by sales taxes.* As pointed out in the preceding article in this series, Britain has employed sales taxes in her war economy to curtail the demand for non-essential goods only, while in Canada the general sales tax curtails all demand not only in war but in peace and is diametrically opposed to the objective of a peace economy, the expansion of purchasing power.

3. *Rationing and priorities.* Since the potential output of industry is normally greater than consumer demand, rationing and priorities will no longer be necessary, except perhaps for a short period of all-out aid to Europe.

The plain truth is that no government can adequately control prices by such means or compensate for the social inequalities which they create. Moreover they interfere with the basic mechanism through which supply adjusts itself to need in the infinitely varied and complex pattern of modern life. The law of supply and demand, if operating freely on goods and commodities in terms of a stable unit of value, will establish a price level which represents an equilibrium between effective supply and demand. *If because of a fluctuating money volume, it is invited to act at the same time on the monetary measure, the prices so recorded will be distorted and all values and economic relationships falsified.*

Democratic Control

There is nothing sinister in the idea of price control provided it is democratic and functional. Motor traffic is controlled by the traffic laws to ensure the maximum free use of the highways for all drivers. Price ceilings and floors, subsidies and bonuses, fail to conform to this specification. It is the basic relationship between the supply of goods and purchasing power which determines and always will determine the price level in booms or depressions. Price control to be effective must therefore take account of this relationship and apply at the source. Controls which interfere with the law of supply and demand or attempt the impossible task of compensating for price movements by the subsidy and bonus method can only promote further disorders and obscure the central issue, the equating of production and purchasing power.

The technique of price control should therefore concern itself with providing a true standard of value by regulating the supply of money and secondly with expanding the people's buying power in every possible way, including the reduction of taxation and administrative overhead. The rise and fall of the price index following the last war are directly related to fluctuations in the national currency supply.

The hardest feature of price movements to control is speculation which seeks a profit from instability and so accentuates it. A possible insurance against this would be an internal stabilization fund on the principle of the stabilization funds set up by United States and Britain after the last war to counteract fluctuations in the *external* value of their currencies. Though accompanied by a markup in the dollar value of gold, the stabilization fund was essentially a currency inflation. The knowledge that such a fund was available to combat *internal* inflation would cool the speculative fever.

A Safety Zone

For example, a five point rise or fall in the price index above or below parity might be considered a safety zone within which the circulating money would remain constant (or if so decided, held to a pro rata increase with the growth of the national income). Beyond that, on the side of deflation, the stabilization fund would come into play and operate as a mild currency inflation. If the pendulum swung back beyond five points inflation, the fund could be withdrawn, operating as a currency deflation. While this would admittedly be a slight departure from the pure principle of a stable currency, speculation is itself a departure from the pure principle of supply and demand. Human nature is somewhat intractable but the best preventative of ill-considered action as in the case of fire is the assurance that what it anticipates is not going to happen. The war experience has already demonstrated that the best safeguard against inflation is a co-operative public opinion, keenly alive to its dangers.

This technique of price control has many advantages over existing methods. It does not disturb contractual relationships. While setting limits to fluctuations in the general price level, it does not interfere with the free movement of individual prices. It is equally suited to the control of inflation and deflation, which alternate in comparatively short periods. It does not tend to collectivism through a multiplicity of controls. It reverses the present practice by which inflation and deflation of prices are increased by currency inflation and deflation. It avoids the error of seeking economic recovery by a vast program of public works financed by increased taxation which expands purchasing power at the disposal of the state while contracting it in the hands of the people. On the other hand, it is a program which the government can reinforce by speeding up or slowing down projected works to counteract a trend to deflation or inflation.

It is a common saying that the period following the war will present a challenge to private enterprise. It is equally true that it will present a challenge to representative government. It is a challenge to every man to organize his own thinking in terms of method rather than ideology. To place the onus for present or post-war conditions on private enterprise, to attack governments for the existence of colossal national debts or to blame organized Christianity for our failure to apply the golden rule, can serve no useful purpose. The correction of these conditions is a common task and responsibility. It can only be met if unity replaces division and issue in a just and sound procedure of economic recovery.

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*Author's italics

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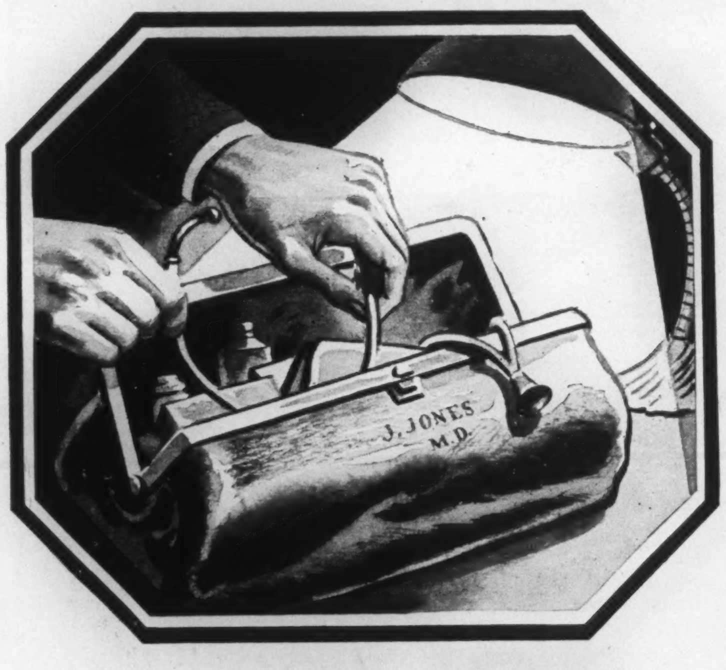

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CONSUMERS GLASS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me, if you can, if the profits of Consumers Glass Company in the last fiscal year covered the dividends paid. I have heard not. Can you tell me where this company gets its raw materials? Any information would be appreciated.

—L. W. P., Winnipeg, Man.

As the 1943 fiscal year of Consumers Glass only ended on August 31, the annual report is not, of course, available yet. In 1942, the company increased its dividend rate from $1.40 to $2.00 a share and this rate has been maintained so far this year. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 1942, the company showed earnings of $2.68 a share, not including a refundable tax credit of $25,414. It is indicated that a full year's earnings under the 100% E.P.T. would amount to $1.81 a share (70% standard profits) with a refundable portion of over $150,000 or some 47 cents per share. To supplement the slight difference between the $2 dividend and possible earnings, the company has a substantial earned surplus on which it can draw. I understand that operations have been maintained at capacity so far in 1943.

The basic raw material for the manufacture of glass, silica sand, was secured largely from Belgium in the pre-war period. Since that country came under the domination of Germany, the supply has come mainly from the United States with a portion of it now obtained in the Province of Quebec.

Along with Dominion Glass Company, Consumers provides a large percentage of glass containers used in Canada, for food products, soft drinks and other beverages, milk, various lines of proprietory and toilet preparations, etc. For a time during the Libyan campaign, when a large amount of beer was exported from Canada, the Canadian glass producers were unable to supply all the containers that were required. This export business, with the change in the war picture, has been greatly reduced, and, generally speaking, the domestic supplies are sufficient to look after the demand.

ALGOMA COPPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As an old subscriber I would appreciate any information on Algoma Copper Mines.

—L. D., Kitchener, Ont.

While Algoma Copper Mines reports having shipped a car of copper bearing material and is preparing further shipments, I have seen no report as to the indicated tonnage or grade of the ore. Mining is by open pit methods and although the vein is said to extend for some distance

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

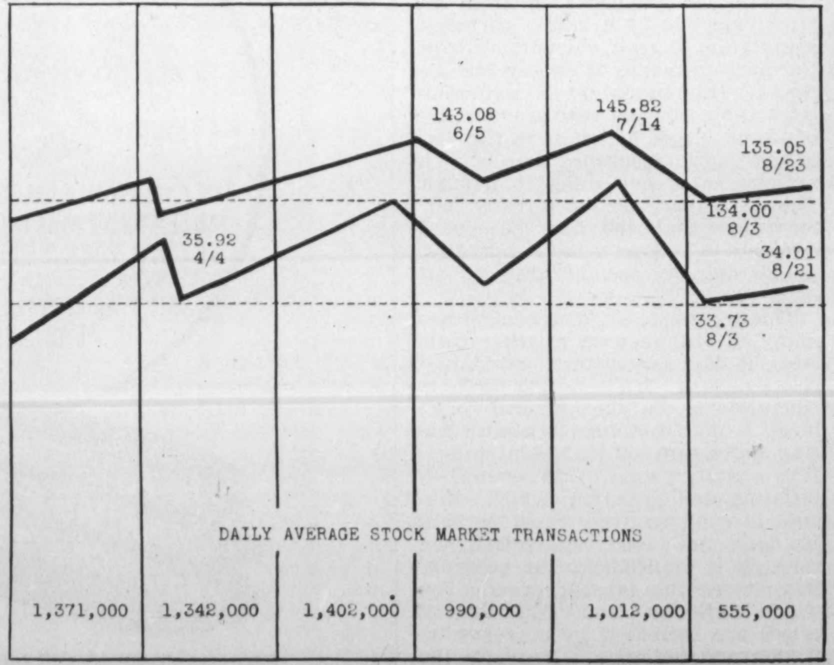
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks on the New York market, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are regarded by us as having registered a zone of distribution over the early half of the year, from which eventual cyclical decline should be witnessed. A reversal in the SEVERAL MONTH TREND to a downward direction was recently (August 2) indicated. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

PATIENCE TILL THE MARKET MEETS SUPPORT

Just now there are two considerations to be kept in mind with respect to the stock market. Of first importance is the fact that the price recession running from mid-July to August 2 terminated an uptrend that had been underway for 15 months and by so doing warned that price unsettlement is to be expected for a period. While there is no rule as to how far weakness of the character envisioned will go, a normal technical correction, at this juncture, would call for support and turn about at somewhere between 125 and 112 on the Dow-Jones industrial average. Such figures can be used more-or-less as rough guides awaiting some more positive technical evidence that the price unsettlement, in its entirety, has ended. So far we have observed no such technical evidence.

Second, and of lesser, although more immediate interest, is the practice usually observed by the market, after a sharp break, such as that culminating August 2, of cancelling out, by way of price recovery, five-eighths or more of such break. In the present instance the rail average would have to close at 36.59, the industrial average at 141.30, before this last mentioned contingency was satisfied. There have been occasions where the recovery has carried one or both averages back to the old tops prior to renewal of unsettlement. In any event, the market must now be viewed patiently, as it either achieves, or demonstrates its inability so to do, the normal technical cancellation of the July 14-August 2 break. Following this more immediate sequence, attention can again be turned to the broader matter, as alluded to in the opening paragraph, as to just how much recession will occur before major advance is once more resumed. Any near-term run-up above the 140 level might be regarded as occasion for selling on the part of those who failed to establish cash reserves on pre-July 15 strength in line with our advices at the time.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1943. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, October 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1943.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
September 2nd, 1943.

it has, so far, been only uncovered for a short length. The recent drilling just showed values to shallow depths but hope is held that they will return at greater depth.

The company, which was incorporated in March, 1942, acquired 10 claims from White Lake Mines. The property is located in the Mississauga Forest Reserve and was inactive for over 13 years. In previous operations considerable tunnelling was done but failed, I understand, to locate copper ore in commercial quantities.

The capitalization is 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,278,000 were issued last June, and 314,991 of these went to White Lake for the claims. By an agreement dated January 18th, an option was given on 600,000 shares, 200,000 shares each at 5, 6, and 7 cents per share, payable by January 15, 1944.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

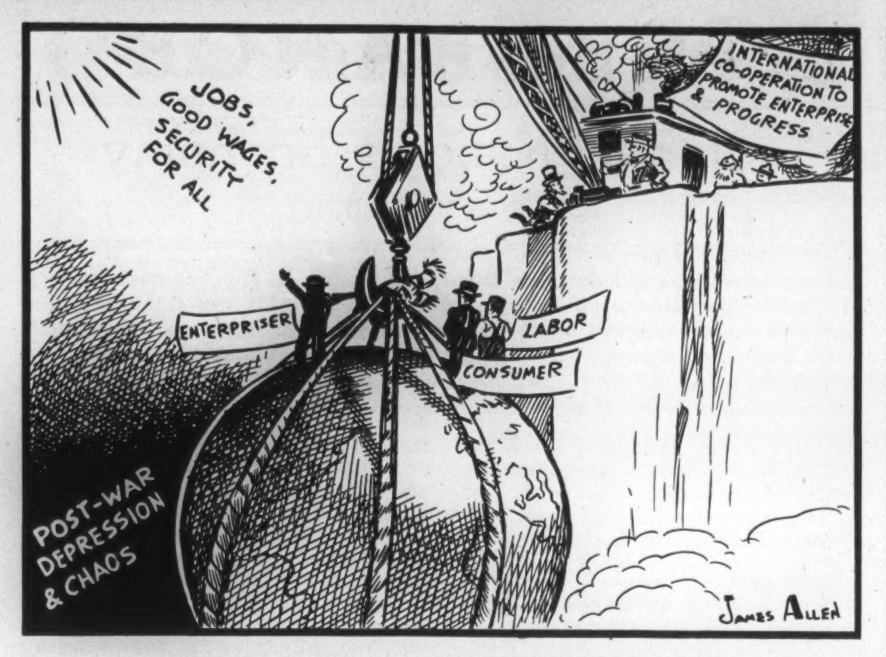
Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some bonds of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co., Montreal, and would value your opinion as to whether the company will earn its bond interest requirements under the proposed new set-up.

—G. B. T., Montreal, Que.

The plan of reorganization of Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co. of Montreal would provide for ample coverage of the reduced interest charges on the basis of earnings in 1941 and 1942. Deducting only the charge on the 5% first mortgage bonds publicly held of $647,500 (the balance of $1,000,000 that was used as banking collateral being cancelled under the plan) and interest on the 6% general mortgage bonds of $852,875, total interest charges amounted in the past to $83,547 per annum. In a reduction of the rate on the first mortgage bonds to 2½% and on the second mortgage from 6% to 1¼%, total interest charges have been cut by $59,275, to only $24,272.

While in 1940 net revenue before interest, depreciation and other charges was only $38,885, leaving no balance to cover interest after adequate depreciation, net revenue in 1941 had risen by over $50,000 to $87,164, and after depreciation of $37,225, as charged, there would have been a balance of almost $50,000 for bond interest, or over double the new requirements. In 1942 there was a further increase of nearly $11,000 in net revenue to $97,953. After deduction of $38,882 for depreciation, there would have remained $59,000 or almost 2½ times the new interest charges. I understand that earnings of the Ritz-Carlton are being well maintained during the current year, stimulated by wartime business.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JAMES ALLEN

HOW TO MOVE FROM DARKNESS INTO LIGHT

CANADA BREAD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In view of the good earnings experienced by Canada Bread Co. Ltd., it seems to me that an increase in the dividend might be in order. What do you think of the prospect for this?

—R. W. T., New Westminster, B.C.

Yes, Canada Bread is doing well now, but I don't think you can expect much in the way of dividends for a while. It's true that the company's report for the year ended June 30, 1943, showing net equal to 30 cents a share on the common stock against 17 cents the previous year, made the best showing since the 1938-39 period when 82 cents was netted on the common. It showed the 10 cents dividend which was paid July 1, 1943 (first dividend on the common since 1931) earned by a comfortable margin after an increase of $61,000 in provision for depreciation and an appropriation of $20,000 for reserve against inventories. It also registered a strong financial position with net working capital reduced only a little over $5,000 to $130,427 after paying off a $200,000 note in August, 1942 (final remnant of the funded debt which amounted to $940,400 at the time of the reorganization in 1935) and setting aside $100,000 in government bonds towards postwar rehabilitation. However, the remarks of the president, C. H. Carlisle, stress the necessity of accumulating cash for necessary expenditures after the war (urging government policy that will permit industry to create these reserves), which suggests that dividend policy will continue to be gauged conservatively toward that objective.

AMIC MICA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you consider Amic Mica a good stock to hold for investment?

—R.C.H., Toronto, Ont.

Whether or not Amic Mica Mines is a good stock to hold is difficult to answer, as it is impossible to evaluate the prospects for such strategic minerals as if they were a gold mine. Mica is of the utmost importance in modern warfare and numerous small properties have come into production throughout the Dominion. Such operations appear to give promise of being more profitable for the duration, although a fair profit is anticipated for the post-war period.

Amic Mica is shaping up as a big company having recently acquired control of the Mica Company of Canada, largest of its kind in the Dominion, and producing approximately $200,000 worth of mica products annually, with a large increase evident in business volume this year. In addition a 35 per cent interest is held in the Mica Company of Canada (New York) Inc., which owns a processing plant at Messina, N.Y.

Another property was recently acquired in Quebec and this is expected to have a considerably larger output than the claims held in Eau Claire district of Ontario. I understand contracts have been placed with Amic by Aerovox Company of Canada for the entire production of small size condenser mica. Just how profitable the company's operations will be has yet to be determined.

TUNGOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would greatly appreciate any information you could give on Tungold Mines Ltd., especially as to its financial backing, management, etc.

—K. B., Hamilton, Ont.

A diamond drilling campaign is underway on the scheelite (tungsten) property of Tungold Mines in Manitoba and results are reported as encouraging. The present program has shown values in scheelite but I understand the gold results, so far, are the most important. Some 20 drill holes in all are planned and some high grade ore has already been shipped. The management is capable but the financial position has not been made public.

LINDSAY STUART MACKERSY
Appointed General Supervisor at Head Office, Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto; lately Manager of the Bank's Main Office, Winnipeg.

A Scot by birth, Mr. Mackersy entered the Bank's service in Western Canada in 1911. Enlisting in 1914 he returned to the Bank's service at Vancouver in 1919. He has served in a number of Western branches and for some years before his appointment as Manager at the Main Office, Winnipeg, held position of Assistant Western Superintendent in Winnipeg.

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DIVIDEND No. 61

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1943, payable by cheque dated October 15th, 1943, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1943. Such cheques will be mailed on October 14th, 1943, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
September 3rd, 1943.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Insurance a Big Factor in Nation's Economy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Only when you get down to the actual figures of the business transacted is it possible to get any clear idea of the extent to which the people of this country depend upon the free enterprise institution of insurance for protection against the hazards, changes and chances of business and life.

FEW even of those who buy insurance of one kind and another realize the magnitude and importance of the business and the extent of its ramifications throughout the entire economic and social structure of the nation. For instance, there are not many holders of fire insurance policies who are aware of the fact that at the end of 1942 the total net amount of fire insurance carried in Canada in Dominion registered companies was $12,556,298,946, or about $990 per head of the whole population. At the end of the previous year the amount was $11,386,819,286. And these figures, it is to be noted, do not include the amount of fire insurance carried in Provincial stock and mutual companies, farmers' mutuals and parish mutuals.

Of the total amount of fire insurance in force at the end of 1942, $2,845,945,114 was carried in Canadian companies, $4,638,765,482 in British companies, and $5,071,588,334 in United States and other foreign companies. For carrying these amounts of insurance the premiums earned by the companies totalled $45,232,912, distributed as follows: Canadian companies, $11,170,233; British companies, $16,032,775; United States and other foreign companies, $18,029,904.

What is the security behind this insurance in the form of assets held by Canadian companies and assets in Canada held by British, United States and other companies? At December 31, 1942, the total assets of the Canadian fire insurance companies were $104,348,523, while the assets held in Canada by the British companies amounted to $61,107,256, and the assets held in Canada by United States and other companies totalled $58,163,893.

Assets Related to Liabilities

What is the relation of the assets of the Canadian companies to their liabilities, and the relation of the assets held in Canada by British, United States and other companies to their liabilities in this country? At the close of 1942 the total liabilities except capital of the Canadian companies were $43,001,976, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $61,346,547; the total liabilities in Canada of the British companies were $27,271,683, showing a surplus in Canada as regards policyholders of $33,835,573; and the total liabilities in Canada of the United States and other companies were $22,608,929, showing a surplus in Canada as regards policyholders of $35,554,964. It is quite plain that the holders of fire insurance policies in all these Dominion registered companies are amply protected.

At the end of 1942 the total net amount of life insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered companies was $7,875,748,866, or about $685 per capita of the entire population. At the close of 1941 the total was $7,348,550, showing a gain for the year of $527,198,124. The life insurance in force in this country in Dominion registered fraternal societies was $195,842,813, or about $17 per capita of the population. The amount at the end of 1941 was $182,552,870, showing a gain for the year of $13,289,943.

As to the security afforded the holders of the contracts which in the aggregate make up this large sum: At the end of 1942, the total admitted assets of the Canadian life companies were $2,729,419,890; the total admitted assets in Canada of the British life companies were $59,218,676; and the total admitted assets in Canada of the United States companies were $615,947,236. The total admitted assets of the Canadian fraternal societies were $85,139,807; while the total admitted assets in Canada of the United States fraternal societies were $14,360,048.

Strength of Life Insurance

With regard to the relation of the assets of Canadian life companies and Canadian fraternal societies to their liabilities, and the relation of the assets in Canada of United States life companies and United States fraternal societies to their liabilities in Canada, it may be pointed out that at the end of 1942 the total liabilities except capital of the Canadian life companies, including legal and special reserves, were $2,647,266,419, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $82,153,471.

At the same date the total liabilities of the Canadian fraternal societies, including legal and special reserves, were $76,319,190, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $8,820,617. The total liabilities in Canada, including legal and special reserves, of British life companies were $43,318,999, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $15,900,521. The total liabilities in Canada of United States life companies, including legal and special reserves, were $538,271,375, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $77,675,861.

With respect to the liabilities in Canada of the 30 United States fraternal societies operating under Dominion registry, all except a few of them show a surplus of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada, including legal and special reserves, though the aggregate of their liabilities in Canada, including legal and special reserves, exceed their assets in this country by $934,043. As, however, all these societies are required to maintain legal reserves on all policies now being issued in Canada sufficient to enable them to pay such policies in full at maturity, those who take out policies with these societies in this country are well protected.

Various Casualty Lines

An examination of the Government figures of the individual life companies and fraternal societies carrying on business in Canada under the supervision of the Dominion Insurance Department will make it clear beyond question that the holders of their policies are amply protected so far as the face value of their contracts is concerned.

Besides fire, life and fraternal insurance, there is a vast amount of casualty insurance business transacted in this country by companies operating under Dominion registry, though what it totals in the aggregate so far as the face amounts of the policies issued are concerned is not available, but is fairly well indicated by the figures showing the net premiums written in the various casualty lines which are published in the Government reports.

In 1942 the aggregate of the net casualty premiums written in Canada by these companies was $49,398,656, of which $16,456,065 was written by Canadian companies, $12,618,031 by British companies, and $20,324,560 by United States and other foreign companies.

Automobile insurance produced the largest amount of premiums of the various casualty lines, $20,290,278, combined accident and sickness insurance coming next with $5,847,877, personal property insurance next with $3,412,453, personal accident insurance next with $3,350,096, followed by public liability insurance with $3,081,916, sickness insurance with $1,990,815, hail insurance with $1,871,002, employers' liability insurance with $1,694,649, inland transportation insurance with $1,437,930, theft insurance with $1,337,350, fidelity guarantee insurance with $1,291,245, boiler and machinery insurance with $901,563, surety guarantee with $721,244, and various other casualty lines with smaller amounts.

These figures will furnish some indication of the extent to which the insurance business has been developed in Canada as a private enterprise, and of its importance in the country's financial and social economy.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the financial standing of a company called the Royal Plate Glass Insurance Co., with head office at Vancouver, B.C. Is this a stock company or a mutual, and what are its assets and liabilities?

—J. C. M., Victoria, B.C.

Royal Plate Glass and General Insurance Co. of Canada with head office at Vancouver, B.C., is a stock company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, of which $100,000 has been subscribed and paid up. It operates under Provincial charter and license. Its total assets at the end of 1942, according to the annual report of the British Columbia Superintendent of Insurance, were $364,319, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $20,186, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $344,144. The net surplus over capital and all liabilities was $244,144. The profit and loss account for 1942 showed an underwriting loss of $2,239, but the excess of other revenue over other expenditure was $22,456, leaving a net profit for the year of $20,217. With its capital intact and a net surplus of $244,144, its financial position is a sound one.

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Editor, About Insurance:

The writer has a Certificate in the Travellers 2000 Club, of Yorkton, Sask., for which he pays a yearly fee of $3 and is called upon to pay an assessment of $1 for each member passing away and which seems to be in the neighborhood of $25 to $35 a year, for which he is given protection at present for $2500. What do you know about this type and particular organization and how does this compare with equal protection in regular stock companies?

—W. D. J., Edmonton, Alta.

As the Travellers 2000 Club of Yorkton, Sask., operates on the post-mortem assessment system, which has been proved by time as well as by mathematical science to be an absolutely unsound basis upon which to predicate life insurance benefits, I would advise dropping the Certificate and replacing it with a policy in a regular legal reserve life insurance institution. While the cost of the protection furnished by these assessment concerns is low in the early stages, this low cost is only temporary, for in time it becomes not only the most costly but is bound to end in nothing but loss and disappointment to certificate holders.

While a policy in a regular legal reserve institution may call for a higher premium the cost of the insurance in the long run is really lower and the insurance is also safer, as the policyholder is sure that the money will be forthcoming in the event of a claim, as regular life insurance institutions are required by law to maintain reserves sufficient to enable them to pay all claims in full, whereas these assessment clubs are not required to maintain any reserves at all, and the amount that the beneficiary under a Certificate will receive is dependent upon what the members pay in when assessed on the death of a fellow member. This is too uncertain a method of financing for a person to depend on for the payment of a claim under his policy.

CLA

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Conversion Will Require Priorities

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

As planning for the turn-over of industry to peace-time production goes ahead in England it becomes apparent that if confusion is to be avoided a more complicated schedule of priorities than ever will be needed.

It will be a difficult task to see that first things come first. Even the claims of domestic needs of the urgent variety will have to take second place to goods for export, and it will take a strong system to see that a luxury dinner gown for export comes before a machine tool for purely domestic production.

NO SOONER was the British economy tightsprung for the war effort than a handful of industrialists and economists began to consider how it should be unsprung when the war was over. That was three years ago. It is perhaps not unnatural that those on whom rests the burden of decision, and whose thinking dare be no more pure than a multitude of practical limitations permit, have waited on the sure signs of victory which have proceeded from the last three months to engage the problem seriously.

It is now an open secret that the question of returning the industrial apparatus to something like its old form is under discussion in what it would be no serious exaggeration to call high quarters. They have no simple task. It would not be so bad if there were only the economic problems to solve, though they are tough enough. But political and social issues of profound importance are also involved, and a more complicated schedule of priorities than any required by the war effort will be needed if there is not to be confusion and ineffectiveness. First things must come first.

The primary question is concerned with the use of industry to the British nation. It is obvious that the whole of that part of a nation's activity that is not devoted to recreation has as its proper end the maintenance and improvement of the general standard of living, and the service which industry performs is to bring food into the homes of the people and clothing to put on the backs of the people and cars for the people to ride in and schools for their education and good houses for them: that is platitudinous enough.

The conclusion to which it leads, however, is notably uncommon in most popular writing and talking on post-war reconstruction: it is that the industrial and economic set-up of the war is so far from being an apt preparation to the organization of the peace that it stands almost in diametrical opposition.

For it is a characteristic of an economy that derives its major force from oversea sales that a major part of its industry is designed for the production of goods for which the home market has little use. In war this is reversed, and in peace it must be restored. The temptation to pervert the basic influences which govern the organization of such an economy is great, and already we can perceive how the tendency of the plans so far produced by independent organizations have been tainted by the principle of the least possible change.

This is not alone a matter of natural reluctance to support fundamental and troublesome movements away from a system that has yielded certain indisputable benefits in organizational efficiency, but it is also a consequence of fear. There is a fear of change, that is not apparent when the change is to war, for then it is overridden by the greatest of all fears, but which, when the process of war is complete, finds expression in conservatism of the worst sort.

Goods for Export

The first thing that British industry has to do is to produce goods for the export markets. Even the claims of British domestic needs of the urgent variety must take second place to this, for without a great revival in oversea earning power the standard of living cannot get back to the old level, much less surpass it. And the revival must be prompt, or it will never be able to grow great.

Within this first category of importance there are many sub-divisions, determined, firstly, by the profitability, in terms of foreign exchange, of certain types of exports as compared with others, and, secondly, by the varying rapidity with which the industries can readapt to post-war conditions.

Second in the priority schedule must come those industries which have a basic utility in serving national life. Although it will be true that a luxury dinner gown for export will be a more necessary product than the machine tool of purely domestic application, the claim of the agricultural machine over the luxury car for home consumption must be recognized. Not until these two broad classes have been firmly established will we be justified in turning our attention to the inessential.

It is customary to consider agriculture in terms of industrial analysis, and the principles outlined have an obvious bearing on the much-vexed subject of the future of British agriculture. It is hard to see what grounds exist for positing a different set of criteria.

The fundamental necessity of the products of agriculture is plain enough, but, though it is so used, it cannot honestly be admitted as an argument for the continuance of an unnaturally fostered British agriculture. In war the people must feed from their own fields and pastures, for imports must be cut to the bone. It does not matter if a top dressing of golden sovereigns is necessary, or if the Budget is hopelessly unbalanced by a farm cart of British wheat.

But peace is not war, and an agriculture sustained by subsidy against foreign competition would be at once a denial of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and a throwback to economic nationalism, and a luxury that the country could not afford, since the cost would be taxation and taxation would hit at the recuperative power of essential export industry.

The whole problem of post-war revival is too vast even to be adequately indicated within these limits of space. A consistent emphasis on the need to analyze the problem in its various degrees of national necessity, and to prepare programs now for immediate implementation after the war, is obvious. It is as much the duty of a war government to secure so far as it is able the end for which war is fought as to prosecute the war itself.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

PAMOUR Porcupine Mines produced $1,084,974 in gold during the first six months of 1943 from ore which yielded just $4 to the ton. Despite the low grade ore, the company realized a net profit of $359,288. Output was not far below the rate established in 1942 and 1941. A feature is the sharp recent recline of about 33 per cent. in operating expense, and while this looks favorable on paper, yet in fact it does convey the unfortunate information that due to lack of manpower and supplies the development of the mine is suffering seriously. In point of operating efficiency Pamour Porcupine is outstanding among Canada's gold mines.

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The defeat of the Ontario government at the polls on August 4 and the utter debacle which befell the liberal party throughout the mining areas of Northern Ontario is interpreted as not only the opinion of the electorate toward the outgoing liberal provincial administration,—but, also, as a reflection of the opinion held toward the government at Ottawa.

It is the government at Ottawa which is generally held to be responsible for the failure to protect the gold mining industry of Canada. At the same time, the provincial government in Ontario failed to put up a fight in defence of the industry, thereby incurring the wrath of those in and around the mining communities.

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It is Washington which is calling the tune on priorities which determine whether some of Canada's gold mines are to operate, or not. While Washington measures its opinions on the basis of fact that gold mining in the United States is a third rate industry and may in that country be relegated temporarily to the background,—yet here in Canada gold mining is a first rate industry. Authorities at Ottawa have lacked the ability to convince Washington of this great difference. The truth is that what may be reasonable action toward the third rate gold industry of the United States at this time is downright cruelty and mental misfortune when dealing in a like manner with the first rate gold industry of Canada.

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Macassa Mines experienced a sharp decline in production of gold during July with an output of $122,092 from 8,793 tons of ore. This compared with $144,526 from 9,300 tons in June. A little over a year ago the mine was producing over $200,000 per month from some 12,000 tons of ore.

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THE B.C. LETTER

Grasshoppers Ravage Grain

BY P. W. LUCE

A PLAGUE of grasshoppers has descended on some parts of British Columbia, causing damage which it is difficult to estimate but which certainly runs to high figures.

This is not the first time the 'hoppers have wreaked havoc in the fields and on the cattle ranches, but their scope of operations is much greater than in past years. No repressive action seems to be effective in appreciably reducing the number of insects, even though hundreds of thousands have been disposed of by poison, a costly, laborious, and more or less hazardous method of combatting the plague.

Broadly speaking, the grasshoppers are to be found all over East Kootenay, some parts of the Okanagan, and well into the Kamloops district. They are not yet a pest in the Fraser Valley or on Vancouver Island.

The blight has been felt worst in Windermere, where the insects first appeared. In that section whole fields of hay have been mowed down by the sharp jaws of the 'hoppers. Great stretches of alfalfa have been ruined, as well as oats, barley and rye. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the bay crop was, in general, rather poor. Most farmers will have a hard time finding fodder for next winter.

The grasshoppers have a preference for green feed. On St. Mary's Prairie and around Fort Steele, in the Kootenays, they descended on the second crop of alfalfa and chewed it out of sight in a few days. Later on they worked into the potato fields, where they stripped the stalks of all leaves.

Around Kamloops and Ashcroft they attacked the tomato plants, which are acrid to the taste and seldom eaten by insects. Early in the season the growers consoled themselves with the reflection that the grasshopper does not like such a cool shady place as a tomato field, where abundant foliage keeps the ground cold and moist, but prefers to operate in the open in a blistering sun.

Unfortunately, the grasshoppers did not operate along traditional lines. They first nibbled along the rows at the edge of the fields and gradually worked in towards the centre.

School Children Stay

With acreage considerably reduced because of the difficult labor conditions, a fruit crop only average after a rather late spring, and the depredations of the grasshoppers, prospects for the tomato pack in Kamloops and Ashcroft are not exactly rosy. In 1942 there were 70,000 cases processed in Kamloops, but the 1943 figures are likely to be considerably below this.

However, growers have one reason for thankfulness. They are not to be deprived of the help of their younger employees when schools open in September. More than 1000 children who should normally be returning to High Schools will be permitted to stay on farms and in packing plants during September and October to meet the acute manpower shortage.

Dr. J. S. Willis, provincial director of education, who delighted both the growers and the youngsters with this announcement, explains that those taking advantage of the extension of holidays will not be penalized in their studies. Arrangements have been made to compensate for the late start through extra instruction and special home work during the winter months.

Too Many Potatoes

Victory Gardeners have done themselves proud in British Columbia. Their tilled plots may be only a few square yards in the back yard, or a stretch of boulevard appropriated without civic sanction, but these little bits of land run to a grand total of 2931 acres.

Dr. D. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture, has accepted this figure as approximately correct after the experts of his department had pored over reports from all parts of the province and made calculations that must have covered reams of paper.

The experts overlooked counting the Victory gardeners, perhaps because they ran out of pencils or paper. An independent count by the agricultural editor of one of the Vancouver newspapers puts the number of Victory gardeners in that city at over 60,000.

It is estimated that the B.C. amateurs will produce 14,207 tons of vegetables this season. More than one-third of this will be potatoes, which were grown on 1040 acres.

Early this year, when there was a potato famine and the precious tubers were doled out grudgingly by dealers who did not know where their next sack was coming from, consumers with a bit of land decided they would not be short next winter. Seed potatoes found a ready sale at $8 a sack, and though many of these went into the cooking pot enough were set out to affect the current market very seriously. Instead of a famine there is to be a glut.

Crops in the Fraser Valley are good, and the growers are worried about how to dispose of their produce. Nearly all of Vancouver's 60,000 Victory Gardeners have grown enough potatoes to see them through most of the winter, and that is putting an awful crimp in the market. It looks very much as if the farmer is to be left holding the bag once again.

Government assistance is being sought from Ottawa for the establishment of a potato dehydrating plant to take care of the surplus in the Fraser Valley area, but there is little prospect that this could be in operation in time to process the 1943 crop.

The Potato Marketing Control Board, one of the most unpopular of the many bureaucratic organizations on the coast, is said to be pondering the problem, but has not yet announced how it hopes to help.

Next to potatoes, the Victory Gardeners showed a preference for cabbages, growing 1870 tons on 404 acres. Other recorded yields are: Carrots, 1775 tons; beets, 1500 tons; tomatoes, 1405 tons; onions, 784 tons; beans, 752 tons; peas, 550 tons, and corn, 270 tons.

There are no statistics on spinach.

High Cost of Haircuts

Tonsorial attention is coming higher on the coast. In Seattle, where times are good and money is plentiful, haircuts now cost one dollar, and no time wasted on excessive fussiness. In Vancouver and Victoria the barber shop owners are joining hands with the journeymen barbers in advocating a seventy-five-cent haircut.

Most shops now charge 50 cents for a haircut, though a few non-union places will do the job for twenty-five cents. And then there is the Barber College, where a student will do his best free, gratis, and for nothing.

In charging a dollar a haircut, the Pacific Coast has gone back to the price current during the gold rush days of the Cariboo, when barber shops had a pair of scales in which the miners weighed the right quantity of dust to pay for their trim.

As most men of that period wore full beards, hair cutting was the main occupation of the barber. Occasionally he would be called upon to turn a too-bushy beard into a vandyke, and the charge for this would be a dollar. Smaller prices were not worth bothering with.

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Preferred Stock Dividend
No. 63

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1943, payable October 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
September 1st, 1943.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of September, 1943.

G. H. ROGERS,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 25, 1943.

The B. Greening Wire Company
LIMITED
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 24

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on August 30th, 1943 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 1st, 1943 to shareholders of record September 1st, 1943.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton, Ont., August 31st, 1943.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

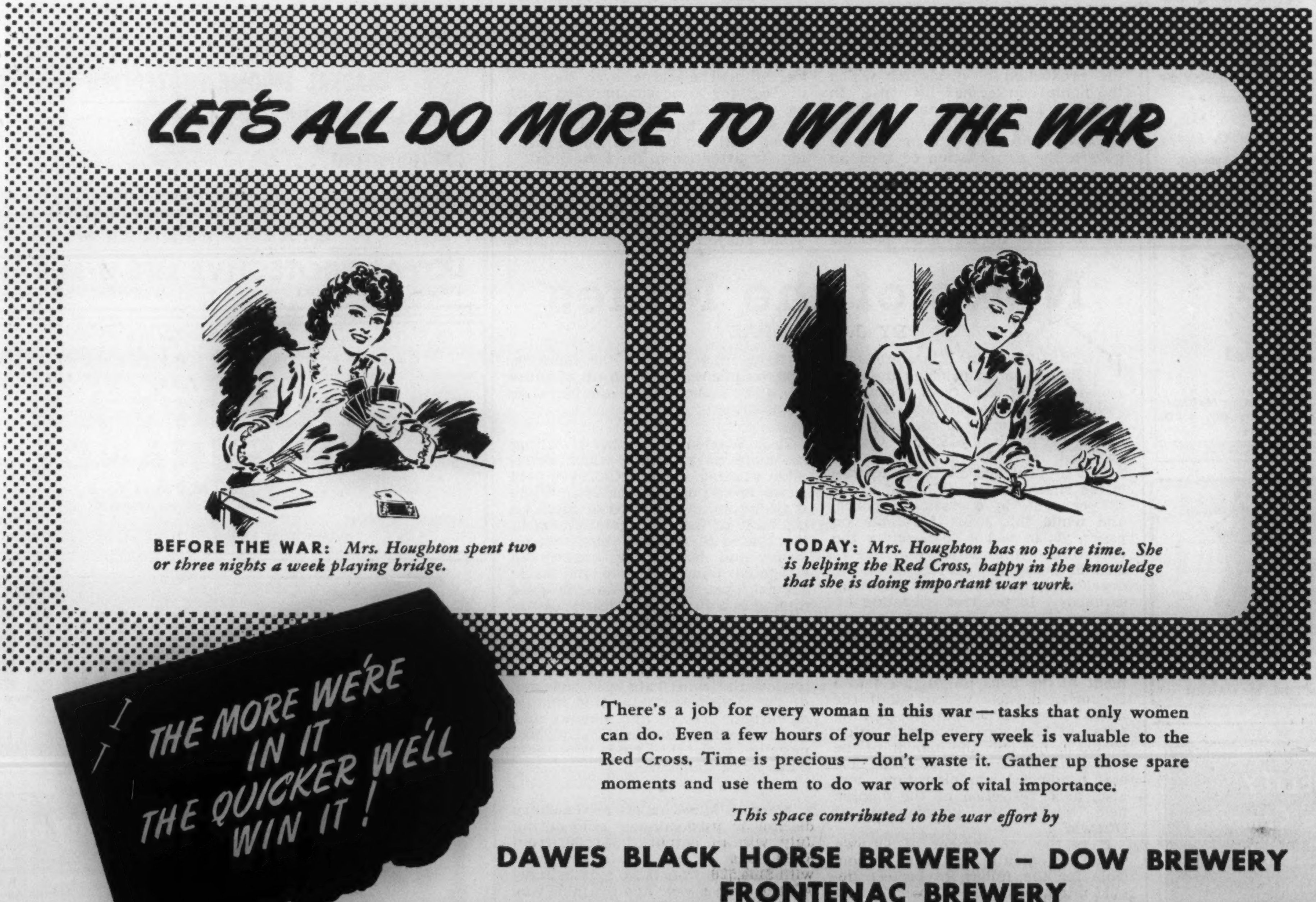
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October 1943

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager
2nd September 1943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